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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

—Photo by Malak

The approach of spring brings increased activity to Canada's national parks. Here in Gatineau Park, north of Ottawa, rangers are checking trails which will be used by thousands of visitors this summer.

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THE FRONT PAGE

The Tragedy of Prague

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, the country created by the victorious democracies after the first world war, the country abandoned to the Hitler tyranny before the second world war, is now abandoned once more to a tyranny only slightly less terrible. It is significant of the vast change that has taken place in the relationships of military power that at the time of the first abandonment a good deal was said about the defensibility of the original Czech frontier against Germany, which was sacrificed by the Munich agreement; this time nothing has been said about any defensible frontiers anywhere, for the simple reason that frontiers have ceased to have a defence significance since the arrival of the atom bomb. For any possible future war between the "American" group of nations and the Russian group, the former are probably not much worse off because of the transfer of the *territory* of Czechoslovakia to the other side. They are immensely worse off because of the transfer of the *population* of at least the Czech part of that nation, who are among the ablest of all the races of Europe both in intellectual accomplishments and in technical skill. The domination of these people by a government whose first step has been to prevent their reading any "liberal" contemporary literature of their own or foreign production is an unspeakable tragedy.

Canadians may as well be reminded that the descent of the iron curtain cuts off from all hope of escape a large number of relatives of those Czechoslovakians who are now in this country. These relatives have been applying for permission to travel to Canada for many months past, but the precautionary requirements established by this country, and the lack of official staff to deal with the applications, have prevented the permits from being granted. The files can now be torn up; the applicants are behind the cordon which Soviet doctrine and Soviet law establish around all Soviet countries, and the fact that they made such applications will not do them any good if it becomes known.

Non-Intervention Again

THE reason for the rather facile triumph of the Czech Communists is obvious, and contains a warning for the supporters of democracy in other parts of the world. From the moment when the Czech Communists decided to put the matter to the test, resistance to their demands began to involve the gravest danger of proscription and probable death in the event of their success; and their success was rendered practically certain by the knowledge that the Russian army would intervene if needed and that the forces of the democratic nations would not intervene no matter how much they might be needed.

No Czech democrat can possibly be blamed for being unwilling to expose himself and his family to the ruthless vengeance of the international Communist authority. Nor is it to be forgotten that the only difference between the Communists of Czechoslovakia and the "practising" Communists of Canada is the fact that the latter are much further removed from the support of the Red Army. If a Communist *coup* could be pulled off in Ottawa as it has been pulled off in Prague, Mr. Tim Buck when once in power would deal with its opponents precisely as the Communists of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are dealing with, and have dealt with, the conspicuous and uncompromising opponents of Communism in their respective countries—not, doubtless, in any spirit of revenge, for he is the mildest-mannered man that ever preached revolution, but simply because Communism is revolution and that is the only way in which revolution can establish itself. A capitalist state, with a

(Continued on Page Five)

Calgary's Coste House Is True Community Effort

By Richard Storm

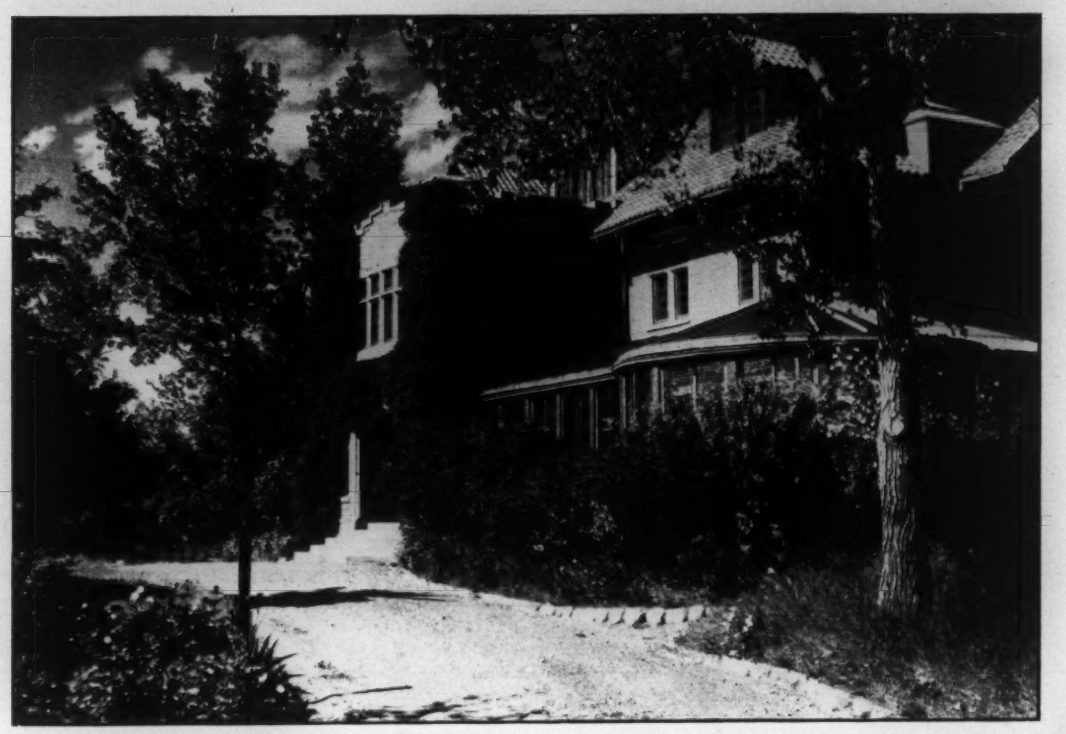
ACROSS Canada, much talking and planning about community centres has been done. Too often, unfortunately, developments have remained at the planning stage. However, in many smaller communities, and in a few large cities, groups of citizens have had enough ingenuity, eagerness and energy to launch community centres with no, or little, help from official bodies.

One of the most noteworthy of these voluntary citizens' experiments in community culture is Calgary's Coste House. Founded in June, 1946, after lengthy and delicate negotiations with the city council, the spacious 28-room civic landmark has been turned into one of the finest community centres in Canada. Its genesis provides a notable example of what can be achieved by the free cooperation of citizens. Coste House was a white elephant on the city's hands when the Calgary Allied Arts Council rented it at one hundred dollars per month. Since then through the Council's efforts, an empty mansion has been turned into a virtual beehive of creative endeavor.

To raise the necessary sustaining funds, the groups which compose the Calgary Allied Arts Council canvassed individual artist-members to donate paintings for auction. In this way, and by small individual cash contributions, the necessary rent-fund was raised.

IN FURNISHING the Centre, the Army, the brewing industry, and church bodies assisted. The local Canadian Handicrafts' Guild held a shower for furnishings, and volunteers painted and decorated the House. Thus it is a product of a true cross-section of the community.

Noting the Centre's potential value to the civic life of Calgary, the city council last year provided a grant of $3,500. In addition a group of prominent citizens raised a further $6,000 for equipping it. Now fully launched, Coste House contains myriad cultural activities. These include groups concerned with painting, writing, theatre, ballet, music, ceramics, and various crafts. Membership is based on a nominal fee and there is no restriction as regards age, creed or color.



Coste House, in Calgary's Mount Royal district where citizens have created a community centre for the arts. They pay city $100 a month rent for this 28-room mansion.

Three rooms are given over to leathercraft on Tuesday evenings. Calgary city council last year provided a grant of $3,500; a further $6,000 was collected by citizens.

Afternoon art class. There are five separate classes each week. Above is the figure and portraiture group. Students pose for each other. Instructors are mostly local experts.

Vocal lecture for the women's choral group. In background is an exhibition of paintings by Alberta Society of Artists. Classes in writing and ballet dancing are also held.

Teenagers find new horizons opened up. Saturday afternoon recitals are held for children and adults. At piano is Carlina Carr, outstanding 14-year-old Western pianist.

Members of the ceramics class in kiln-room making vases and figures for their homes. From such beginnings, Calgarians hope to develop creative talents for sculpture.

Young people are among the most eager attendants at Coste House lectures. Here Director Key is lecturing on art appreciation. Membership is based on a nominal fee.

Art Exhibitions to Build International Goodwill

By Paul Duval

THE exhibition of Swedish graphic art now touring the country under the joint auspices of the Swedish Institute and the National Gallery of Canada is a handsome international gesture, and includes the work of twenty-nine Swedish printmakers.

With the show of Dutch art now visiting Canada, it is a reminder of the possibilities of art in oiling the machinery of international diplomacy. This exhibit epitomizes the sort of thing which the United Nations cultural body, U.N.E.S.C.O., has been set up to achieve.

Swedish art has rarely been seen in Canada, a remarkable omission when one considers in how many ways the two countries share common attitudes and environment, so that the present showing of contemporary etchings, lithographs, engravings, aquatints and drypoints, the first official exhibition of Swedish art to be shown here, is doubly welcome.

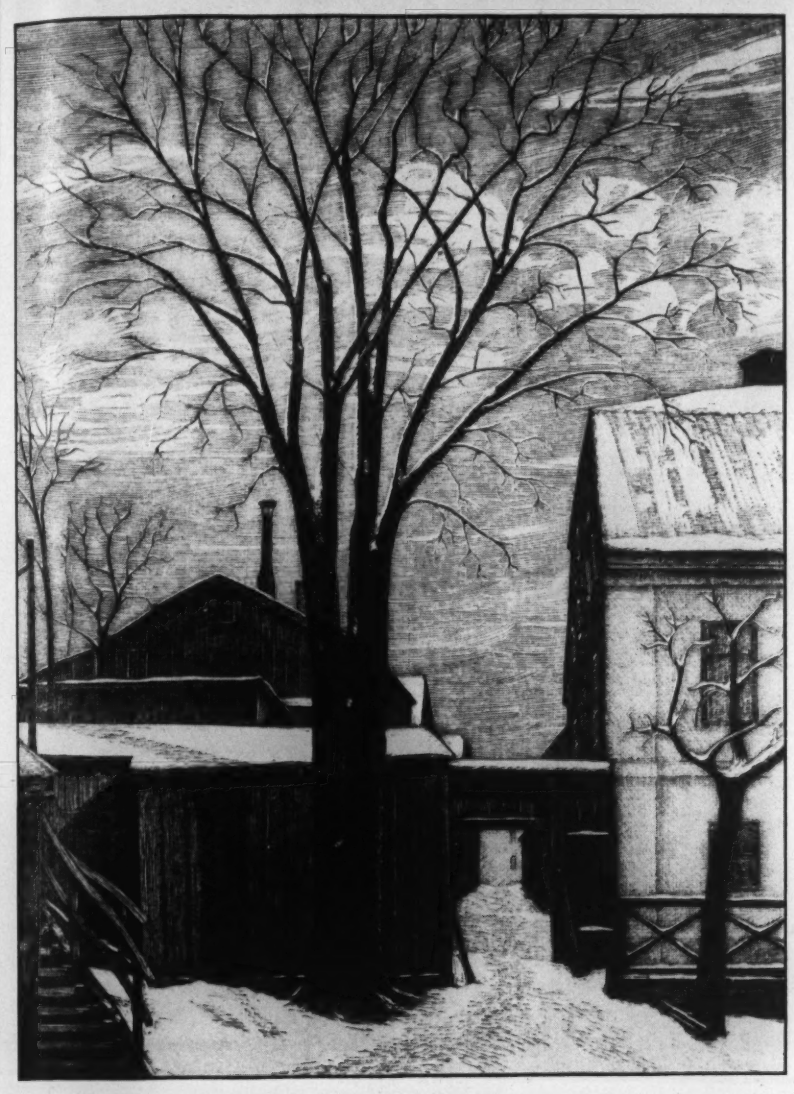
IT is hard to imagine a better cross-section of the character of the Swedish country and its people in small compass than is provided by these hundred-odd prints. Their diverse themes, their crisp contours, and the thoroughness of their technique reflect accurately and eloquently the Swedish way of life. They are not, for the most part, aggressively powerful works, but the intense quality of their technique and the very reticence of their manner of graphic presentation deserves respect and admiration.

Within its bounds of precise craftsmanship, Swedish graphic art reveals a stimulating variety. There is, as in recent Canadian art, a dominant preoccupation with the out-of-doors, though the Swedes have many different styles of portraying it.

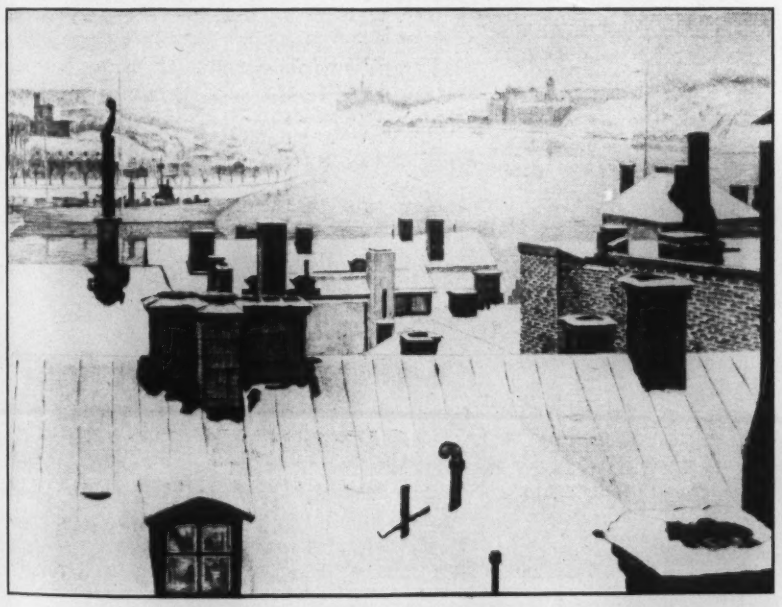
Outside of the landscape field, there is also distinguished work. The warm color-etchings of Louis Bastin are reminiscent of Bonnard in their quaint intimacy; in sharp contrast, are the prodigally detailed drypoints by Bertil Bull Hedlund which minutely portray animal and plant life; and, at the extreme end of the stylistic scale are the abstractions in aquatint and lithograph of Nils Wedel. The most accomplished prints in the show are undoubtedly those of the late Alex Friddell, who is generally—and, I feel, quite rightly—considered by the Swedes to be their best printmaker since Zorn.

IT is to be hoped that this exhibition will be but the first of such exchanges between Canada and Sweden and that similar shows will be arranged with other countries. Perhaps they may assist us to achieve an understanding with certain countries where the usual means of diplomacy have failed.

Plans are under way for a Canadian art exhibit to visit Sweden.



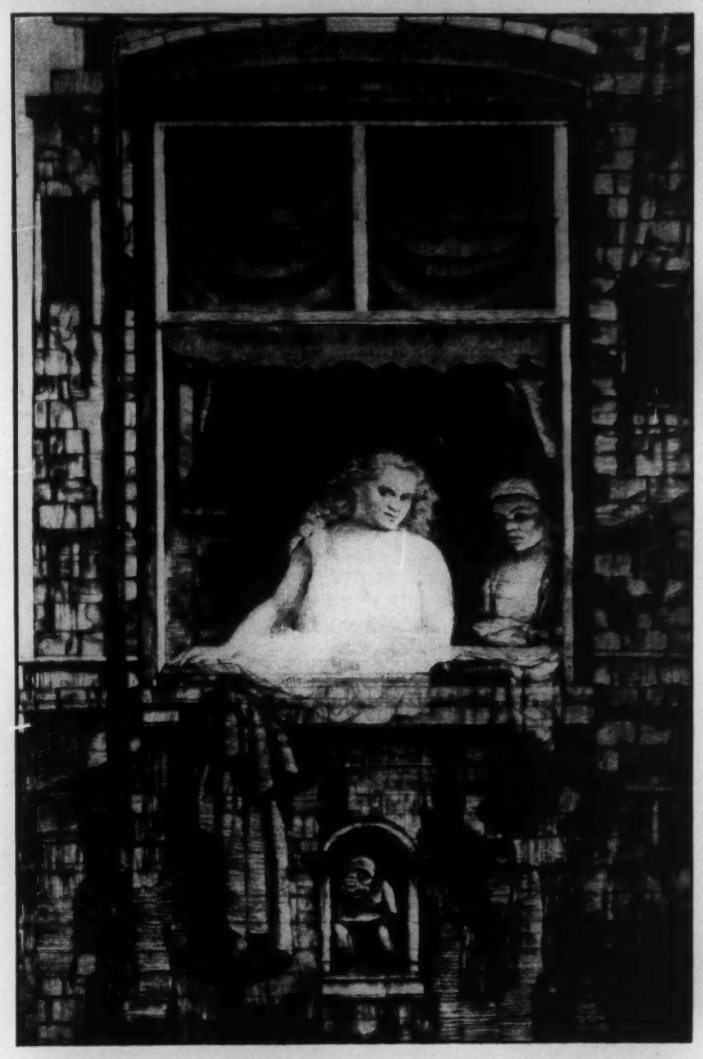
International exchange of art can play a valuable role in establishing understanding. This woodcut is by Sweden's W. Bernhard.



"Entrance to Stockholm Harbor", a delicately executed drypoint by Swedish portrayer of architectural themes, Hans Norsbo.

"Woman by the Sea" is the work of Sven Erixson. A present-day romantic, Erixson is most widely known as a decorative artist.

"Lady in a Fur Hat", an etching by Stig Asberg, who is one of his country's best illustrators.



Swedish art show now in Canada offers diverse themes. This drypoint by Alex Fridell is called "The Blonde".

Nils Wedel, one of Sweden's leading modern artists, did this color lithograph of abstract formations.

"The Painter's Family" is Torsten Billman's title for this woodcut. Billman commonly draws working people.

Dear Mr. Editor

Wheat Highs and Lows

MR. F. WHITE, in his letter entitled "Wheat Trading" (S.N., Feb. 21) must have been amazingly lucky in his choice of the years when he bought wheat in the fall and sold it in the spring and *always* made a profit. Perhaps Mr. White would let us have the years in which he made these profits?

Several most excellent investigations have been made, besides the one made by Mr. Deachman, of how speculators would come out over a term of years if they bought wheat in the fall and sold it in the spring or early summer. The Food Research Institute of California made one study covering a period of forty-one years of the Chicago market, and the Sanford Evans Statistical Service of Winnipeg did another study of some thirty years on the Winnipeg market. They both found the same results. Wheat is as high in the fall and low in the spring for as many years as it is low in the fall and high in the spring. Both studies also revealed that if during the periods they examined anyone had traded every year, he would have lost money.

The Wheat Pools have never had any material influence on price one way or the other, excepting for a time when they held so much unhedged unsold wheat in 1930, when the surplus tended to depress price lower than it should have gone.

Mr. White is in error when he says that the great majority of wheat producers are satisfied with present price. Last October *The Country Guide* (published by the United Grain Growers) took a poll and found that 65.8 per cent of the wheat growers of the prairies were dissatisfied with the British-Canadian Wheat Agreement and with the $1.55 price. The Searle Grain Company has just published the results of a more recent poll, which reveals that 76.4 per cent of the farmers are now gravely dissatisfied.

It is interesting to note, too, that the majority of the farmers favor going back to the situation that obtained between 1935 and 1943; that is, to have the Wheat Board and the Open Market functioning side by side, with the Wheat Board administering a floor price whenever wheat falls to a specified relatively low level.

Winnipeg, Man. H. G. L. STRANGE

Cynicism

I WAS particularly impressed with the article by Harwood Steele on immigration, but I must confess that it was an unpleasant shock to read the irresponsible and ill-informed essay by Gilbert Norwood entitled "Bogus Suffering, or the Cheap Rate of Haloes of Martyrdom" (S.N., Jan. 31).

As a social welfare officer during and after the war, I can tell Mr. Norwood quite definitely that the poor in Britain are not better fed and more contented than they have ever been. Far from it! The only working-class people who are better fed are the miners who are getting practically double rations, but in view of the frequency of their strikes, I hardly think they can be described as contented. The rest of us have lived for over eight years on inadequate rations and health has steadily deteriorated. Let Mr. Norwood ask any British doctor who is striving to cope with the countless ailments, some minor, many serious, resulting directly from the malnutrition.

As to the privileged classes who, he gloatingly states, are now compelled to live in a style approximating to that which has always been familiar to the poor, I am sorry to disillusion him, but the fact is that this small minority is in no way affected by the present shortages and is able to obtain its weekly complement of black market butter, eggs, poultry, etc. It dines and wines at the best hotels and dresses well because black market clothing coupons are always available to the person with sufficient money and insufficient moral sense.

Mr. Norwood's patronizing assumption that the British are enjoying a much lower standard of living than they have been accustomed to because their natural tastes lie in that direction, seems to me a callous piece of cynicism.

London, Eng. GLADYS E. ALEXANDER

"TAKE A LETTER, VYACHESLAV!"

"WON'T you walk into my kitchen?" said a letter to the Finns,
"I am hungry; I can hardly wait until the feast begins:
There'll be mutual assistance, there'll be mutual protection,
And a simplified procedure in conducting an election.
It is obvious a nation shows advancement in its culture
When digested through the system of a bright-vermilion vulture.

"This is not an ultimatum, nor a mean aggressive act,
But a pure and simple wish to sign a pure and simple pact;
And your government will prove, with all the signatures appended,
Just how much it wants a union with the nation thus befriended;
And there'll be an end forever to all crises and disorders,
As is usual, it happens, in the countries on our borders."

J. E. P.

Straight from his London success in "Macbeth," Michael Redgrave will start his eastern Canadian tour in London, Ont., next Thursday. He is shown killing Macduff (Whitfield Connor). The show will go to New York for eight weeks. Scenery and costumes are by Paul Sheriff, who will be remembered for his settings in the film, "Henry V."

Ed Acorn

MR. HORACE BROWN'S "My Name's Ed Acorn" (S.N., Feb. 21) was read with much pleasure and amusement by the people of Charlottetown. We were delighted to learn that one of Ed's innumerable kind acts to strangers is still remembered and appreciated by the recipients after so many years.

But the statements that he's dead, which he isn't, and that he owned a race track, which he never did, are not one bit further from the truth than the statement that "he is rather looked down upon by the good people here." Ed Acorn has always been most highly esteemed by all classes of society. His acts of extreme kindness and generosity are known to and appreciated by everyone. He never has been and never will be "shunned by the good people of Charlottetown."

With writer Brown's other statements we are in full accord. We could not wish for a better "advertisement" than Ed.

Charlottetown, P.E.I. EDWIN C. JOHNSTONE

Partition of Ireland

I WONDER if Mr. Warnock in his article, "Partition of Ireland Proves to Be Sound" (S.N., Jan. 31), had considered the many Canadians who had visited the training centres in Ireland during the war and the comparison they had made on their experiences in the two areas. Or did he believe that his effusion, which appeared originally in the London *Sunday Times*, would not engage their attention?

As quoted in a Dublin despatch to the *Canadian Register*, the famous Irish leader, Mr. de Valera, who has just resigned, replied in the Irish Parliament by denying Mr. Warnock's charges concerning standards of living. He reminded him that if Ireland had not known peace in the past it was because "the Irish people were resisting by every means at their disposal Britain's claim to rule them." Pointing out that the six counties which Mr. Warnock referred to as "Ulster" were only part of Ulster and that "the historic province of Ulster is partitioned no less than Ireland," the Prime Minister denied also the suggestion that what was left of Ulster was "homogeneously a partitionist area."

He continued, "The figures show further that even in a block of four counties out of six, and these again, areas adjoining our territory, there is a majority for union with us. On what principle are these four counties separated from us? Are they not held from us by coercion?"

In the light of Mr. Warnock's article I wonder how you view the picture on p. 3 of the same issue, captioned, "First meal at Shannon Airport. The sight of steaks, eggs, etc. . . . "

Brownsburg, Que. M. V. TRAYERS

Native Labor

HAVING recently lived in the various West African Colonies for three years and having had an opportunity of observing the African native and his mode of life at close quarters, I find Mr. Mowat's remarks regarding their exploitation and low wages (S.N., Feb. 21) most misleading.

In the first place it should be explained that the policy in the colonies in question, The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, has for some time been to educate the African to a point where he will be capable of administering his own country and for some years Africans have been taking over positions previously held by British Civil Servants.

Secondly, in my experience it is far from being the case to suggest that one shilling and sixpence per day is only just enough to pay for food. On the contrary, a wage of this amount enables the native not only to pay for his rent and food, but also at the end of a year to retire to his village and live for another twelve months on his savings. He will then look for further employment and repeat the performance.

Experience has shown that the average African laborer is little inclined to steady work.

Lorne Park, Ont. G. R. O. KNOWLING

Passing Show

THE income tax department is now prepared to tell you what your tax is if your income is not over $3000. That's as far as the officials have learned to add.

•

Kings and queens have been disappearing rapidly of late, and now the Toronto *Star* announces "the last of the jacks." They turn out to be rabbits.

•

Prince Edward Islanders will shortly be allowed to buy liquor without getting ill first, and a great improvement in their health is confidently predicted.

•

Heart-felt Tribute

In view of complaints about the lack of poems in praise of the world's figure-skating champion, we beg to offer the following contributed by the editorial office-boy:

"Barbara Ann, Barbara Ann,
Isn't it lucky she isn't a man?"

•

Alfred Pellan says Canadian painters "desperately need" large galleries in which to show their works. And where are Canadian picture-buyers to get the large rooms in which to hang them after they've been shown?

•

Thirty-eight German musicians registered in the Westphalia labor exchange were found to be unable to play a note. So long as they pay fees to the Musicians' Union, who says they have to?

•

The U.S. lespedeza crop is over 200 million dollars a year, and it was introduced only thirty years ago. Somebody or something must be consuming it, but for ourselves we have never seen a lespedeza in our life.

•

Maybe His Bark Is Worse . . .

"Other private members speaking in the throne speech debate included . . . and R. Wooff (C.C.F., Turtleford)." — *Saskatchewan News*, weekly bulletin of the Saskatchewan government.

Presumably the big bow-wow of the back benches.

•

"Estimated expenditures of $52,238,445 for 1948-9 and revenues of $52,221,154 to provide a surplus of $17,291." — C.P. despatch on Saskatchewan budget.

Why not spend a little more and have a really good surplus?

•

Democrats in the U.S. are now suggesting that inflation should be left alone until after November. The trouble is that an inflation that knows it is going to be stopped later is quite likely to stop itself now.

•

Lucy suggests a new motto for the Ontario Hydro could be "Keep 'em in the dark."

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

somewhat more militant law against Communist conspiracy than we possess today, could content itself in the 'thirties with merely sending Mr. Buck to jail for a few years; but a Communist state once erected in Canada would certainly not treat its opponents with such clemency so long as there might be any risk of their becoming dangerous to its survival.

Czechoslovakia is the first country with a living and successfully functioning democratic government to be taken over by the Communists. The lessons which that operation teaches are considerably more forceful and more comprehensible for Canadians than those taught by Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. If those lessons are well learned, the loss of a valuable ally on the frontier of democracy may be compensated for, in part at least, by a great stiffening of resolution and improvement of strategy in the centres of democracy.

The British government's call for conversations on the subject of Western European union is proof that in Europe at all events the significance of the situation is pretty fully realized, and by the British Labor party no less than by the other democratic elements of the countries which still possess their constitutional liberties.

Split in the Democrats

IT WOULD be a tragedy if Mr. Truman's efforts to help the American negro should interfere with his efforts to help Europeans who are threatened by communist slavery, but this seems to be just what is happening. He has taken a firm stand on the issue of civil rights. This means, above all else in the United States, the right of the negro to vote in the Southern States. But on such an issue the "solid South," which is normally solid for any Democratic candidate for president (or, more accurately in terms of history, against any Republican candidate), will be by no means solid for Mr. Truman; it would be more likely to be solid against him. And he needs the whole of the solid South if he is to win next November; in fact he needs every vote he can get.

Last week you could almost hear the Democratic Party splitting in two. The fact that they had lost the Bronx by-election to Henry Wallace's candidate—and lost it badly—made the party leaders feel that they themselves had to go even farther to the left, farther towards new deal policies, if they were going to hold their place, as they must do, in the great industrial cities like New York. In these cities, with their patch-work of racial groups, civil rights is a very important matter. The Democrats cannot go back now on their stand.

On the other hand the Southern Democrats are up in arms. The revolt, and it is a real revolt, is being led in Virginia. In that very important state the legislature is actually taking steps to ensure that, even if the state votes Democrat (as it no doubt will), its votes do not need to go to Truman or any other official nominee of the central Democratic convention. What it boils down to is that they would rather have their votes go to a Republican, than to a Democrat who is pledged to give the franchise to the negro.

Unhappily the increased likelihood of a Republican victory means, almost certainly, less aid for Europe. While some of the Republican possibilities, like Stassen of Minnesota, seem likely to deal liberally and far-sightedly with foreign affairs, the same cannot be said for the others. Any Republican, other than Eisenhower who is now out of the race, is likely to be less internationally-minded than Truman.

The Pickersgill Letters

THIS country owes a great debt to the Pickersgill family for consenting to the publication of such frank and extensive selections from the correspondence of Frank Pickersgill as are contained in "The Pickersgill Letters" (Ryerson, $4), a volume unique in Canada for its portrayal of the mental and spiritual development of a young man of brilliant parts and heroic character. The letter-writer met death at the hands of German executioners at Buchenwald in September 1944 in the twenty-ninth year of his age. Supreme courage is a subject for the poet, or at least for the great imaginative writer of prose, and nothing could be said in these columns on that subject that would not be bathos; but the heroism that led Frank Pickersgill to face almost certain death to advance the cause of liberty and justice is only one element of a character of the greatest beauty, and of other elements something must be said. This journal has a special interest in the subject, because two or three of the very few articles which he found time to write in his short and always busy life appeared in our columns in the terrible Munich period.

THE LAND-LUBBER

A Manitoban by origin, Frank Pickersgill got most of his academic formation at Toronto, where he was obviously much influenced by L. A. MacKay, McDougall, "an energetic little bloke named Cochrane" (who, though Pickersgill did not know it, was destined to win world-wide acclaim for one great book and then to meet an early death), and less directly by Maritain and Gilson and various clerics at Trinity.

The letters display a mind of astonishing energy and grasp, which one can see growing exactly like a quick-motion movie of a flower. His courage was as much intellectual as physical (surely a very rare endowment), and he was determined to achieve his own solution of the great problem of the individual man's relation to the universe. In Paris later he came, like so many young Frenchmen, under the influence of Sartre, whose philosophy had not then acquired its title of Existentialism, but we may be quite certain that this would not long have satisfied him, and the world is much the poorer for not knowing what direction he would have taken after the atom-bombing of Japan. He wrote much during two years' internment in France, but everything was lost when he escaped. He then went to England and trained as a parachutist, being ultimately dropped in German-held territory in civilian clothes—the most perilous service a man could render.

Quote, Please, Mr. Chaloult

THE Quebec correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* reports Mr. Réné Chaloult as saying this week in the legislature that "The 1941 census showed that due to the natural increase of the French Canadians there would be a majority of French Canadians over people of British stock in 1971, and that was the reason for Mr. Sandwell in SATURDAY NIGHT in 1942 calling out that Canada must be kept British."

We hope Mr. Chaloult will be kind enough to produce some textual evidence in support of this statement, or alternatively will be good enough to withdraw it. There are several possible meanings to the term "kept British", but the context makes it amply clear that in this case Mr. Chaloult meant his hearers to believe that what SATURDAY NIGHT was calling out for was that Canada must continue to be populated by a majority of "people of British stock." We do not think that SATURDAY NIGHT has ever called out for anything of the kind.

We do, we admit, desire that Canada should be "kept British" in the sense of continuing to be governed in accordance with the British parliamentary system, and also in the sense of continuing to be a member of the British Commonwealth of self-governing nations. We know a great many French Canadians who share that desire, and we are certainly not prepared to accept the proposition that Canada can be "kept British" in that sense only by keeping the French Canadians in a minority.

If and when the French Canadians become an actual majority of the whole Canadian population they will obviously give very serious consideration to the question of what should be Canada's policy as a nation in relation to the United States, the other nations of the Commonwealth, France, Russia and the rest of the world; and we doubt very greatly whether they will then vote solidly for complete dissociation from the other British nations, the rejection of the Crown, and the establishment of a republic as currently advocated by that extraordinary Montreal periodical, *Le Devoir*—which quite a lot of French Canadians seem to dislike as cordially as we do.

SATURDAY NIGHT believes in immigration, not only of British stock, although we welcome that sort of it, but of many other assimilable races, including French and Belgians if they can be induced to come here. It believes in immigration, not as a means of keeping the French Canadians in a minority, but as a means of producing a nation worthy in strength and national character of the vast resources which we hold in fee, and which we cannot expect to hold indefinitely in this crowded world unless we are strong and united.

The Doherty Projects

THE enterprise and artistic judgment of Mr. Brian Doherty have already been responsible for procuring for Canada a great deal of most valuable theatrical entertainment of which we should certainly have been deprived had it not been for his efforts. Indeed it is no exaggeration to say that he has given us nearly one-half of the really first-class theatrical fare offered in eastern Canada in the past and present seasons. A Canadian himself, he knows both what Canadians are likely to appreciate and what is available at a cost which does not prohibit the long journeys from England to this country and within the country itself.

An unusual combination of businessman and artist, Mr. Doherty interests himself in no production about which he does not feel personally enthusiastic. For that reason we are confident that the Michael Redgrave-Flora Robson "Macbeth," which will shortly play for three weeks in eastern Canada, will prove as enthralling as the Gielgud pieces and the Dublin Gate productions. There is no trade in which the influence of a single wise and energetic personality can do more than in the theatre, and Canada is fortunate that Mr. Doherty has felt a call in that direction.

The Late C. C. Robinson

MANY old readers of SATURDAY NIGHT will have learned with regret of the death of Christopher C. Robinson, who from a very early date in the history of the Hitler régime perceived the full import of its ruthless tendencies, and wrote many articles in our columns warning Canadians of the doom that was to come. It was these articles along with those of our own Willson Woodside that did as much as any writings in Canada to lead Canadian opinion along such lines that when war came the nation's participation was opposed by few except the avowed pacifists. The statement in Mr. G. V. Ferguson's just published "John W. Dafoe," that Dafoe's was "the sole voice of importance speaking out" against Germany during the last three years before the war is an injustice to a considerable group of publicists and publications as outspoken as he was in their hostility to "appeasement."

Mr. Robinson was a former Torontonian and a descendant of John Beverley Robinson. As a writer he was scrupulous to a degree both as to facts and as to presentation. He knew his Europe thoroughly, being a great traveller and a "man of the world" in the best sense. We are proud of having afforded him a means of expression during a critical period.

Canadian Music

THIS week, the works of four Canadian composers are being played at the American Music-Students' Symposium in Rochester, N.Y. Students from the leading music schools on this continent attend the symposium which is an annual affair. This year the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto has been invited to send some of its students, so Canada will be represented by performers as well as composers.

However our performers have received a good deal more recognition abroad than our composers in the past, so we want especially to congratulate the Canadians whose music is being played in Rochester: Messrs. Harry Somers, Clermont Pepin, Murray Adaskin and John Beckwith.

Musical composition in Canada began a period of growth about ten years ago, and for this we must largely thank the C.B.C., who have discovered and fostered a lot of local talent. But it is only in the past two or three years that there has been much in the way of concert performances of Canadian compositions outside the radio studios, apart from occasional production of works by such recognized figures as Dr. Healey Willan. A welcome evidence of this development was the complete program of Canadian material given by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra only last month.

One further development is needed to round out the support and recognition that our composers should have in this country: the publication of their works here. We learn that there are two or three enterprises that are now giving this matter very serious attention and we wish them success.

Maginot Line Here?

IF President Truman takes the advice of "Survival in the Air Age", which is the Report of his Air Policy Commission, he will (Congress permitting) spend twice as much on the U.S. air force in two years' time as he spent last year and continue the increase upwards for the following three years. The Report says:

"The force we need by the end of 1952 must possess the complicated defensive equipment of modern electronics and modern defensive fighter planes and ground defensive weapons. A radar early warning system must be part of our defense; but such a system, if designed to give complete and continuous coverage, would be extraordinarily expensive. Worse yet, it might divert us—as the Maginot Line diverted France—from the best defense against atomic attack, the counteroffensive striking force."

The Report does not mention another point. Much, perhaps most, of the new Maginot Line would have to be located in Canada. After Czechoslovakia, do we mind?

THE JUSTIFICATION

IKE NEWTON, plotting elliptical sweeps
Of planets, hung in celestial seas,
Or observing stars in the outer deeps
Obeying his personal theories,
No doubt grew weary like other men
Far, far below him in range of wit,
And, laying aside his goose-quill pen,
Would merely — sit.

Likewise Spinoza and William James
And Aristotle and "Manny" Kant—
But why continue with noble names
Of metaphysician and hierophant?
They all were men, and at times fed-up,
The lamps of intellect all unlit,
And if too tired to sleep or sup
Would merely — sit.

I think of my noble predecessors,
Philosophers, sages, saints, professors,
Who, just like me, laid-off for a bit
To merely — sit.

J. E. M.

Considerations in Making a New Immigration Policy

By JEAN TWEED

Prosperity, depression, world conditions, trade balances, births, deaths and probably taxes are a few of the considerations in forming a Canadian immigration policy. Canada's old theory of indiscriminate immigration for colonization is out: the new policy is still in the making.

This is the second of three articles by this writer (first, S.N., Feb. 21) on the problems confronting policy-makers and their answers. This article investigates how many immigrants can be absorbed and where they are coming from. The final article will report on the future of the immigrant in Canada and the citizenship problem.

WHEN Lewis Carroll wrote "The Hunting of the Snark", he was not, of course, thinking of Canada's present immigration quandary, but there is a certain hilarious likeness. Take Fit the Eighth for instance:

"They sought it with thimbles, they sought it with care;
They pursued it with forks and hope;
They threatened its life with a railway-share;
They charmed it with smiles and soap.

"They shuddered to think that the chase might fail,
And the Beaver, excited at last,
Went bounding along on the tip of its tail,
For the daylight was nearly past."

This expresses the attitude of the wildly pro-immigrationists. We need millions more people they cry, and we need them right now. In a fine haze of optimism they talk of the resulting prosperity these newcomers will bring, compared to which Midas lived in poverty. Just where these millions are to come from, and what they'll do in Canada is a trifle vague. On the other side are those who look dourly down their noses, point out every world catastrophe from the sacking of Rome to the evolution of soap opera and lay the blame on immigration. To them every newcomer is an incipient Communist or Fascist and an addition to the bread-line. They point to the awful fate of the reckless Baker:

"In the midst of the word he was trying to say,
In the midst of his laughter and glee,
He had softly and suddenly vanished away—
For the Snark *was* a Boojum, you see."

Between the Two

Now somewhere between the two lies perhaps the reasonable attitude. If Canada's economy is to remain at its wartime level it needs more people, more production, more capital and high consumer buying power. Any immigration policy therefore must be dependent on the national economy. And Canada's prosperity or the lack of it has always in turn depended to a great extent on the world market situation. Europe's failure to regain her position as a buyer of Canadian goods, either directly or indirectly, must have an adverse effect on Canada's domestic prosperity. At the moment, Canada is striving to counteract the serious unbalancing of our trade with Britain. A real depression in the United States would throw our plans into a cocked-hat. The failure of the United Nations to keep Russia and the United States on speaking terms can also be disastrous.

It is obvious that our immigration policy is not a simple internal affair dependent on the number of available acres for farming or the shortage of labor in the garment-making industry. With the world hovering uncertainly between prosperity and collapse, war and peace, it would seem that caution might be indicated in our policies. Therefore the government instituted a policy of selective immigration. H. F. Angus, population and immigration economist, defines the policy as this: "The name implies that Canada should no longer throw open her doors to all who can satisfy the elementary test of admissibility imposed by the Immigration Act, but should attempt to attract the men and women most likely to fill the gaps in the Canadian economy." Unfortunately there are not often any accurate methods of ascertaining where these gaps are, let alone foretelling them.

Optimum Population?

Another criticism leveled at the government policy is that it is based on temporary expedience, and neglects the long-range view of the optimum population. The Encyclopaedia Britannica explains this complex theory in this way: "At any given time the population which can exist on a given extent of land, consistently with the attainment of the maximum return to industry possible at the time, is definite. . . Departure from the optimum, whether in the direction of deficiency or of excess, will be accompanied by a return per head less than the possible return. It is important to realize that no distinction is to be drawn between agriculture and manufacture in relation to this matter." Well, then what is the optimum population of Canada? Alas, we don't know. There's no way of checking the accuracy of an answer. The Encyclopaedia refused to comment on the population of England and the United States, and suggests cautiously that parts of India and China probably are over-populated—a suggestion which has occurred to many people who have never heard of the optimum population.

Therefore the government is left with the expediency policy. And expediency indicates we need more people. Now then, how many do we need, where shall we get them, and what do we do with them once they are here? **This article will attempt to investigate the first two questions,** and a subsequent article will deal with the third.

There are many conflicting opinions on the number of immigrants which Canada can absorb. Figures as high as 500,000 a year have been quoted. However, such figures tend to neglect the above-mentioned caution. In the first 11 months of 1947, Canada admitted 56,588 immigrants which have been absorbed with little dislocation so far. How does that figure stack up against the theoreticians' reckonings?

Here are two reasoning methods which many people consider conservative, but even by these standards the results are over the 56,000 figure. They depend of course on Canada's economy not going into a decline.

The first method compares Canada's present situation with the 1920's. At that time we absorbed roughly 200,000 a year, including natural increase, immigration and emigration. At present our natural increase is about 150 to 160 thousand a year which leaves about forty to fifty thousand immigrants needed. Added to this figure must be the emigration figure which has for the past ninety years averaged 9/10 the immigration figure, and the final result is between 75 and 95 thousand a year.

Australia used a line of reasoning for their immigration goal (75,000 a year) based on the economic theory that any expanding economy can absorb an increase of two per cent in population. Applied to Canada, such a theory, after madly adding, subtracting, dividing on the basis of Canada's population of 12,307,000 comes out to about 150,000 a year. Striking a rough average between

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Bruno Lasker enunciates the United States quota system in these words, "the annual quota of any nationality shall be a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 (the maximum total annual immigration) as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin . . . bears to the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920, but minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100."

One clear fact emerges out of that, U. S. immigration is limited to 150,000 a year. And if we place Canada somewhere between Australia and the United States, our figure of 117,500 looks fairly reasonable.

Now then, where are these people available? And what kinds do we need? Unfortunately for our Canadian policy, many countries are anxious to keep their labor at home. The Australian commission which surveyed Europe two years ago with an eye to future immigrants made these observations:

Switzerland: thousands of doctors, students, commercial men, mechanics, builders, dairy experts, farmers, technicians, and one character who is expert in boring for artesian water. Swiss emigrants have a hankering for Brazil.

Belgium: generally disinterested in emigration. Textile and glass workers interested in Canada.

Holland: About forty to fifty thousand farmers looking for emigration due to their farms being flooded during Nazi invasion. Mainly interested in group settlement. Some mechanic and factory groups also interested.

Norway: Government disapproves of emigration but shipbuilders, forestry and timber workers desire it. Considerable interest in Australia shown.

Denmark: Government disapproval. Some intellectuals wish to leave. Danish government very fussy about future of emigrants since they consider such people unofficial ambassadors of Denmark.

Swedes Prefer Sweden

Sweden: Most Swedes prefer Sweden. Mainly 40,000 Displaced Persons available.

France: Very anti-emigration. Has a definite immigration policy. Some dressmakers and chefs may be available.

Britain: ex-service personnel, antilaborites, and large number of civilians wish to emigrate who would have done so before if war and depressions hadn't prevented it.

Harwood Steele in recent articles in this paper estimated the number of immigrants available from all sources for 1948 as 140,000 and predicted a drop to 100,000 in later years. This number should be easily absorbed, and cause little or no dislocation in Canadian employment. The increased 40,000 for 1948 is made up of Europeans, either from Displaced Persons Camps, or relatives of present Canadians.

Until very recently immigration to Canada has been held up by the shortage of shipping. And for that reason the government has given priority to relatives of persons already in Canada. Another reason for this priority is that relatives in Canada will presumably rally around and give the newcomer a place to live and employment as well as help him settle into Canadian mores. There is, however, some difficulty in ascertaining relationships due to the wreck of archives and documentary evidence in Europe during the war, and many Canadians in Europe for UNRRA and IRO feel that this policy is hindering immigration rather than aiding it.

Guaranteed employment is also looked on with favor. Already more than 100 organizations, chiefly industrial firms, have applied for and received permission for the admission of European immigrants. Highest immigrant-demand came from gold-mining firms, and largest individual sponsor of such labor is the C.P.R. which has applied for 2,055. Other firms interested include the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, lumber, construction, paper and manufacturing firms.

Cooperation

The National Council of Clothing Manufacturers has received much commendation for their workmanlike method of assessing their needs and their procedure in Europe. The union officials and management delegates got together and agreed that a conservative estimate of their absorptive capacity was 2,000. With the government's blessing they formed a joint delegation to go to Europe and select trained needleworkers. The immigrants so chosen were required, of course, to pass the health requirements of federal authorities and were judged free from any collaborationist taints. These people are now en route to Canada. The Garment Workers Union has taken the responsibility of finding homes for these people so as to avoid any further strain on the housing shortage. This is one case where labor, management and government have all been able to cooperate and the results have been such that further cooperation in other industries can be encouraged and perhaps expected.

At a recent conference on citizenship in Montreal the government presented a report which included the D.P. immigration statistics between April 10 and December 31 of last year. The total number was 7,345 of which the over half, 4,950, went to Ontario with Quebec running a poor second with 1,081. Nearly half of these new Canadians are woodsmen, or are being employed as such in Canada. The three main nationalities admitted from D.P. camps were Polish, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, in that order.

One Good Bet

Many Canadian observers in these D.P. camps express the opinion that Canadian immigration has overlooked one good bet among the D.P.'s. In these camps small industries have been formed which could be moved entirely to Canada, such as handicraft, garment-making, jewellery fashioners, leather-work experts and such. And with our experience of specialized groups that came into Canada during the war, it might well be a useful suggestion.

In agriculture we have made provision for 10,000 Dutch farmers, and this is evidently to be extended. But with the present trend of technological improvements which necessitate less men per farm we might well be wary of too large an agricultural influx.

The British immigrants who make up the largest bulk of our newcomers are not so easily pinned down in statistics. But most of them are urbanites and gravitate towards industry. At the moment their past and present occupation records are unavailable and we must content ourselves with the Employment Service's rather sweeping statement that a list of their occupations "would be as long as your arm".

H. F. Angus commented on Canada's former policy in some rather harsh words. "A foreign critic, who did not mince his words, would probably say that Canadians did not want immigrants unless they were both easy to exploit and readily assimilable." And we might remember the tragic fate of Rome whose slave market was a contributing cause of its decline and fall. Our present policy has, we hope, a different attitude. We are looking for people who wish to link their destiny with ours in building Canada into a more prosperous, more enlightened nation.

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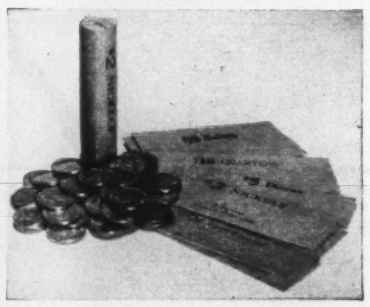

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OTTAWA LETTER

Hong Kong Post-Mortem May Settle Washington Warning Question

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

IN ANOTHER fortnight or so, a million words of evidence and exhibits accumulated in the Royal Commission inquiry of 1942 into the ill-fated Hong Kong expeditionary force of 1941 will be tabled in the House of Commons. Two letters addressed by Colonel George Drew to the Prime Minister, the first of which ran to 32 pages and well over 8,000 words, will apparently not reach the press and public via the clerk's table of the House of Commons (Mr. Mackenzie King having declined, as he says, to give them thereby any legal immunities), but they may be made available by Premier Drew's own initiative in the meantime. If so, the general public of Canada will all the more be placed in a position to fight all over again this very unhappy and most controversial incident of the early and triumphant Japanese envelopment of the Far East in 1941-42.

With parliamentary democracy at bay in Europe and with disquieting infringements of democratic principles blossoming out in various parts of Canada, some observers will wonder whether the energies of free men could not find even more profitable employment than in an elaborate post-mortem over Hong Kong. However, human nature being what it is, things have now probably gone so far that the Hong Kong inquest is inescapable. The impartial Canadian will be inclined to say that past mistakes should be thoroughly explored, now that military considerations make a public inquiry feasible, that it is not too late to punish the incompetent and negligent—certainly not too late to learn valuable lessons for the future in the slackness and bad judgment (if such there was) of the early stages of the Second Great War.

So far as the chief motivation for an inquest into Hong Kong is a sincere desire to punish error and learn from mistakes, no exception can be taken. But a recollection of the personal and party factors which became deeply involved in the Hong Kong affair make it seem certain that the justification of party policy and the vindication of personal reputation will provide much of the dynamic drive behind the inquest.

Since so much water has flowed under the bridge since the midsummer of 1942, a tabloid chronicle of the events will serve the Canadian reader who wishes to participate in the new inquiry. (I am indebted in part to Gillis Purcell's neat summary in his article, "Wartime Press Censorship in Canada," *International Journal*, Summer, 1947):

On September 19, 1941, Canada was invited by the British Government to send an expedition to Hong Kong.

On October 27, 1941, the expedition, consisting mainly of the Royal Rifles of Quebec and the Winnipeg Grenadiers, sailed from Canada.

On Christmas Day, 1941, seventeen days after Pearl Harbor, the British garrison of Hong Kong, including the Canadian contingent, surrendered to the Japanese.

Ill-Trained

Shortly afterwards, Lt. Col. George Drew, then leader of the Conservative party in Ontario, charged that the troops had been ill-trained and their dispatch mismanaged.

The Ottawa Government set up a Royal Commission under Chief Justice Sir Lyman Duff, who heard extensive evidence in camera.

On June 4, 1942, Sir Lyman Duff presented his report. The Liberal view was that it discredited Drew's charges; the Conservatives used the term "white-wash." In any event, on June 25, charges were laid against Colonel Drew, alleging a breach of the Defence of Canada Regulations.

This charge was subsequently withdrawn—on July 10. On the following day, July 11, Col. Drew addressed a 32 page letter to Prime Minister Mackenzie King "charging that the findings of Sir Lyman were 'directly contrary to the evidence as a whole,' that the inquiry showed the need for reorganization of National Defence Headquarters and that it would be a fraud on the people of Canada if the report were to go unchallenged."

Though this letter still awaits official publication, it received wide circulation at the time. The Canadian Press, for example, had it, and relying upon Prime Minister Mackenzie King's announcement on July 14 that he would table the letter on the following day, they distributed to their members (not far short of a hundred dailies in Canada) "a 7,500-word partial text and a 1,500-word 'lead' for release when tabled." As will be recalled, Mr. Mackenzie King, on the advice of George A. Campbell, government counsel, withdrew his promise and the letter was not tabled, as had been expected, on July 15.

Legal Question

Meantime all or virtually all Canadian dailies had the Canadian Press text. The legal question arose. Were newspapers safe in printing it, in view of Mr. Campbell's opinion and Mr. Mackenzie King's decision? The Canadian Press tried it out on the press censors, and the latter, quite independent of either Mr. Campbell's opinion or the Prime Minister's action, but solely on the contents of the letter, decided they could not clear it for publication.

Since there was never compulsory press censorship in Canada during the war, the news agencies and the newspapers were still free to print the Drew letter, if they wanted to take a chance. The Winnipeg *Tribune* courageously undertook to act as its own censor, and, after deleting numerous passages, ran the rest, which still took up most of the eight columns of an editorial page. The Toronto *Telegram* followed suit.

The line which the new attack will take has been partly disclosed. Gordon Graydon, member for Peel, and Mr. Bracken's right-hand man in the House of Commons, justified the demand for a thorough new inquiry by quoting an editorial from the Toronto *Globe and Mail* of February 26, which suggests that a statement in the Duff report—a vital statement—was untrue, and that the Canadian government ignored or neglected a significant warning from Washington—from Lord Halifax, I understand—which reached Ottawa three days before the expedition left Vancouver.

Thus the new attack will not only reiterate the charge that the force was ill-trained and inadequately equipped; it will charge that the policy adopted as suitable for a relatively peaceful state of affairs in the Pacific was allowed to proceed unaltered in the face of a sharp warning from Washington (where, as we now know, the U.S. had cracked the Japanese code and was much better posted on Japan's intentions than any layman could guess). In short, that a justifiable dispatch of a relatively untrained and inadequately equipped force into a supposedly peaceful area for garrison duty, suddenly became a highly questionable policy when it became reasonably certain that they were going into a theatre of actual or impending war.

Of course, these charges can be countered, and the answers have to some extent been disclosed already by Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Defence, speaking on the same afternoon as Gordon Graydon. To some extent, Claxton undermines this new charge: "It is no secret that the plan envisaged in garrisoning Hong Kong was that it might be held for a number of months, at the end of which it would be relieved by the superior strength of United States and British naval forces," he said. Sir Lyman Duff had reported that "the best informed opinion available to the Canadian authorities was that hostilities would not arise in the near future." The message from Lord Halifax on October 24 may partly invalidate that conclusion. But the Minister of National Defence suggests that, not having the foresight to anticipate the naval disaster at Pearl Harbor and the loss of the *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse*, it was proper in October 1941 for the Canadian authorities to send the expedition forth, even if the diplomatic negotiations at Washington were taking a more ominous turn, and war was looming. Here, perhaps, is the nub of the new controversy.

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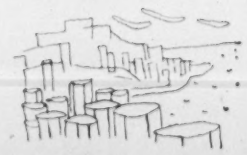

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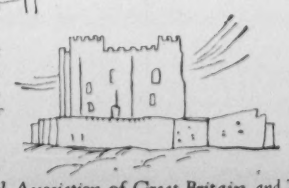

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Gordon's Speech to U.S. Editors Relieves Dearth of Canada News

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

DONALD GORDON probably did more to help solve Canada's "dollar problem" with his forthright speech before the National Conference of Business Paper Editors here than all the efforts of the Canadian government information services.

The Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada got it across to this important segment of the U.S. press that Canada simply cannot go on with the present heavy "unbalance" between her imports from the United States and her exports. His proposal to the assembled editors that American tourists can help immeasurably by increasing even slightly their present $12 per capita expenditure on their trips into Canada will certainly be broadcast to the vast readership represented at the meeting. That will inevitably have some positive early effect.

There will be longer-range results. The business paper editors, in a question period that followed Mr. Gordon's address, revealed a keen interest in his plea that Canada "must have better access to the American volume market." They questioned him in detail on Canadian economic problems. Their interest will inevitably be reflected in a sympathetic treatment of Dominion affairs in their publications.

The N.C.B.P.E. Executive Secretary, distinguished Paul Wooton, described the Gordon speech as "a masterly presentation" which has, for the first time, given us an insight into this problem."

American newspaper and magazine editors told this writer that they agreed heartily with Mr. Gordon's proposal that the American public could "profitably" be educated to the fact that American business has a "primary interest in the Canadian market and the Canadian economy." They expressed amazement at Canada's reticence about herself. Working American newspapermen have complained to this reporter for several years that Canadian government public relations or informational facilities are probably the worst in the U.S. capital. There is literally a hunger for news and information about Canada in American publications. Frequently this is satisfied through assignment of special writers to stories in Canada. That is an expensive operation.

Individual Canadian provinces are doing good work in getting information into U.S. publications, but theirs is a sporadic and spotty activity that tells a local story without giving the overall picture.

Often they "make" such leading publications as *Saturday Evening Post, Colliers* or *Readers' Digest.* Frequently Canadian travel news appears on U.S. travel pages. However these efforts lack continuity. There is no steady publication of Canadian news or feature material beyond the limited amount of "headline" stuff about some Canadian disaster or major news event.

Highballs and News

American newspapermen cannot understand why Canada refuses to tell her story adequately in the United States. Writers who heard Mr. Gordon's speech asked us to explain: "Why hasn't this been told to us before."

Canadians familiar with the Dominion's "information service" political football remember how Prime Minister King handed this function over to the Montreal *Star* crowd during the war years. They, evidently, sold the P.M. on the theory that a "do-nothing" policy is the proper procedure in "public relations."

The theory that all U.S. informational media can be "covered" by lifting an occasional highball at the Press Club bar has long since been disproved. That may be a pleasant way of life for some embassy or consular "foreign service information" officer stationed in New York or Washington, but it completely misses several million American newspaper and magazine readers and radio listeners. Admittedly, it might not be fitting for a Canadian Embassy employee to be overly aggressive in pressing for publication of publicity material about the Dominion. Nevertheless, it is entirely fitting, and a patriotic duty, to get factual information about Canada across to Americans.

There are ways of telling the Canadian story by using modern public relations methods.

American industry has accepted real public relations, as differentiated from mere publicity, as a management function. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is endeavoring to teach the American people facts about the American enterprise system through methods developed by the business world to make and keep friends. The Chamber is assisting the American Heritage Foundation effort to "sell America to Americans" by serving as a clearing house to acquaint business generally with the best means of telling employees, customers, stockholders and the many other "publics" about the operations of business.

Canada can, as Mr. Gordon with that Scottish burr so practically phrases it, "profitably" educate the American public to the tremendous stake of American business in the Dominion of Canada. Canada has a big public relations job to do to educate Americans about Canadian free enterprise.

Interlocking

Canada is America's largest customer. And the U.S. has a larger capital investment in Canada than have all other countries in the world combined.

Says Mr. Gordon: "The Canadian and U.S.A. economies are so interlocked in habit and preference, in business, social and travel intercourse, and in the ideology of their people, that it is not an easy thing to legislate that our people must not purchase from the United States some of the things they want to buy."

"Surely," Mr. Gordon says, "it is best that we develop our trade with each other on a basis of frankly recognizing our respective skills and energies and under the stimulus of honestly competitive assessments in the market place, of our respective products.

"Surely this must be better than a dependence upon restraints and restrictions upon the free will of consumers and producers, with all that they mean in the growth of vested interests in uneconomic enterprises, the continued interference and control by governments ,and the suspicions and bitterness which are sure to develop in such an atmosphere."

Mr. Gordon, in other words, proposes that sound public relations principles be followed in Canadian-U.S. trade relations.

In a forthcoming book by this writer, entitled "One Continent," the subject touched upon by Mr. Gordon, is treated in greater detail. It has long been a conviction of this reporter that the United States must do more to equalize trade relations beyond the limits of the Hyde Park agreements whereby our countries will share commodities in short supply.

America must come to a realization that her heavy exports of finished manufactured materials to Canada and Mexico without accepting their manufactures in return merely builds up bad trade balances for these neighbors. And bad trade balances mean bad international relations. Remember the cry that it was Germany's lack of trade that brought on World War II?

Mr. Gordon expressed, in his typically lucid and honest phrasing, a view long favored by this writer, when he said: ". . . some means will have to be found whereby Canada may have better access to the volume market of the United States. This, in turn, will enable us to keep our purchases from the United States at a maximum and maintain our position as your best customer."

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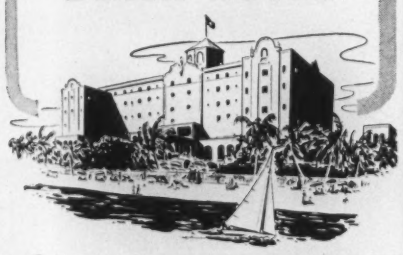

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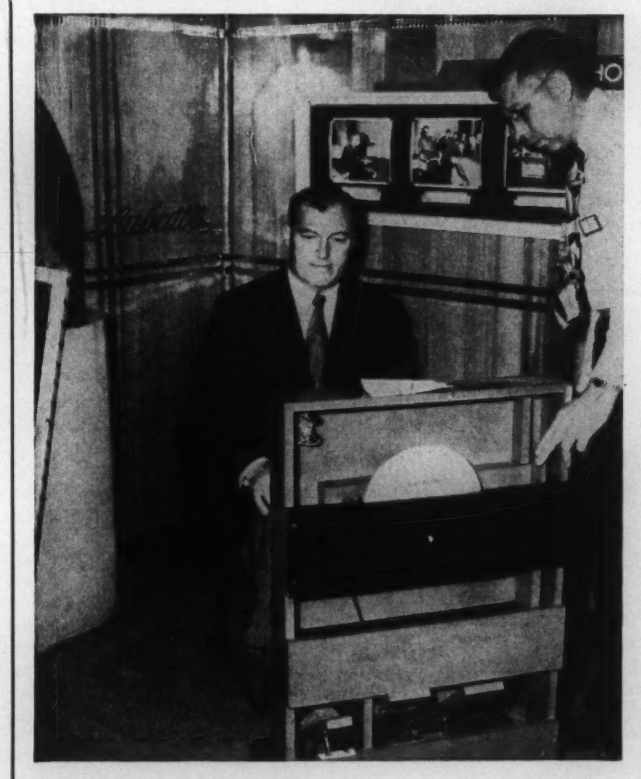

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Profit Behavior in the Human Male

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE members of the Parliamentary Price Committee should take a few lessons from Dr. Kinsey ("Sexual Behavior in the Human Male") on the technique of extracting testimony from bashful witnesses.

Dr. Kinsey's first care is to put the subject at his ease. An embarrassed subject is likely to indulge in "blocks", "cover-ups" and temporary fits of amnesia, all factors which tend to leave an investigator, in the end, exactly where he began. Thus a Kinsey investigator would probably lose his job if he handed in a record of the type achieved by the Prices Committee in dealing with a recent witness.

The Prices Committee was so unsuccessful in putting this witness at his ease that the subject was unable to supply the slightest information about a meeting held prior to the three-cent jump in bread prices in September. He didn't know who called the meeting, where it was held, when it occurred, who was present, or what was discussed. He said there was great lack of unanimity accompanied by name-calling, but couldn't account clearly for anything that took place. He was then questioned about the singular unanimity that sent bread prices up to 13 cents a loaf within 24 hours; he couldn't account for that either.

IN THE hope of assisting the Parliamentary Prices Committee to avoid such fiascos in the future I have drawn up a guide, based approximately on the Kinsey method, for use in future investigations into price rises.

The "subject", a Mr. Frobisher, head manager of the Crunchie-Wunch Breakfast Food Company, has his first meeting with the interviewer, a Mr. Abernethy, some days before the actual investigation takes place. At this meeting Mr. Abernethy devotes himself entirely to building up the responsive attitude in Mr. Frobisher. Profit-making, he points out, has always been a recognized human function. Unfortunately, because of various prejudices and taboos it has been extremely difficult for profit-makers to discuss their activities openly, fearlessly and honestly. What he is trying to do, therefore, is to establish a body of facts about profit-making which strictly avoids moral or social interpretations. The question of morality, he points out, is in any case entirely relative, since forms of profit-making which are strictly taboo in some societies, are a recognized convention in others. The Committee is not concerned with this aspect of the question. It is a fact-finding body which is interested in the basic phenomena of profit-making and in measuring and tabulating profit-making behavior at various levels. Mr. Frobisher is invited to contribute his experience at the Crunchie-Wunch Breakfast food level.

By this time the subject is fairly well conditioned to the idea of helping others by sharing his profit-making history. Mr. Abernethy still proceeds cautiously, however, following the Kinsey rule that "it is advisable to begin the interview with ideas least likely to disturb the subject and to follow with a sequence which leads gradually into things the subject may find it more difficult to discuss." (In this case, the meeting which preceded the five cent jump in the price of Crunchie Wunchies, Wheatie-Eats, Beckus Crackles, Nutsies, etc.) So the interviewer begins by asking Mr. Frobisher questions about his family, hobbies and social activities.

"No doubt you have many interesting meetings with your business associates where you exchange experiences, discuss trends, talk shop, etc., etc.," he may suggest.

If Mr. Frobisher says abruptly, "Never laid eyes on any of them," the interviewer recognizes at once that this is a "cover-up" or "block", and adroitly reverts to the subject's earlier infantile and pre-puberty experiments in profit-making, since remote experience of this type is usually safe ground which may be discussed without embarrassment.

Everything at this point depends on the interviewer's ability to meet the situation without any sign of shock, surprise or disapprobation. When, for instance, the subject admits frankly that he held out on his Sunday School collection in order to buy gum, the investigator is careful to give no hint whatever of moral repugnance. His attitude, at once detached and sympathetic, will indicate to the subject that profit-practices of this sort are a commonplace among children of the infant-class level. This will probably encourage the subject to relate other ventures—how he "realized" on a race-track-stub raffle among his playfellows on the block and how he parlayed a pair of roller-skates into his first bicycle. By this time Mr. Frobisher has conquered all embarrassment and the record becomes amazingly full and detailed. Before long the subject is discussing freely his business relations with Ed Frisbee of Wheatie-Eats, Bill Dunkle of Yum Tums, Jo Peterson of Beckus Crackles, Fred Higgins of Eatem-Sweetums, and Henry (Hank) Forbush of Nutsies.

IT IS especially important, of course, that Mr. Abernethy should understand socially taboo profit-practices, together with the idiom describing them, since these are the most difficult items on which to secure honest records. A single phrase from an understanding interviewer is often sufficient to make the subject understand this, and such an interviewer wins a record which would never have been available to a less knowing interrogator. Thus, when the moment seems opportune, Mr. Abernethy says abruptly, "I know of course that you boys never fix prices," and adds (with the Kinsey pounce), "But just *when* did you get together to rig prices?"

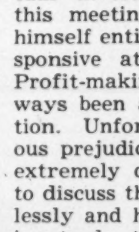
Without an instant's hesitation Mr. Frobisher replies smilingly, "We met on September 29, at 2.45 p.m. at the Bay Street Arms, in Room 201. Present were Ed Frishee of Wheatie-Eats, Bill Dunkle of Yum Tums, Fred Higgins of Eatem, Sweetums, and Jo Peterson of Beckus Crackles, and myself. Henry, or Hank, Forbush, Secretary-Treasurer of Nutsies, was in the chair. There was a six-minute's discussion and then it was unanimously decided to jump the price of all products five cents. I've got the minutes of the meeting in my office if you'd care to have them for the record."

"It won't be necessary," Mr. Abernethy says, and adds with keen, but unbiased interest, "and was there any decision taken regarding disciplinary measures against owners of small retail enterprises who might undercut the new figure?"

"Boy, we figured we'd murder them," Mr. Frobisher replies simply.

As can be readily seen, a complete record of this type is obtainable only if the subject is convinced in advance that the survey is purely of a fact-finding and scientific nature; i.e., that the Committee is interested in establishing a cumulative incidence curve rather than in hanging an injunction on Mr. Frobisher. Needless to say, the investigator has made it perfectly clear to Mr. Frobisher that, so far as the record is concerned the Combines Act is merely a man-made law without moral or social reference to his particular case.

The question of implementing the Combines Act is, of course, another matter. The investigation, however, will have served its purpose if it enlists additional support for the continuance of research and its pursuit to its logical goal.



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Esther Read Daisy

Turkey Is Dissatisfied With Nationalization

By EDWARD HOWE

Since 11 years after the Republic was founded Turkey has had nationalization. Dictated by circumstances, it was never intended to remain. Now there is a swing towards private enterprise.

Turks complain that their country is caught in a monopolistic rut which will destroy their economy. Private Turkish manufacturers claim that their costs are lower than government-run ventures. Thus their articles are cheaper but because they are compelled to conform to the tariffs laid down by the government, their articles are quite expensive. It is an absurd situation like this that has caused Turkey to rebel against nationalization.

Istanbul.

TURKEY is closely watching nationalization in Britain, for there is a very definite body of opinion in Turkey which wants the government to discard its hold on commerce and give greater scope to private enterprise. Nationalization, adopted in Turkey 11 years after the Republic was founded, was meant to be a short cut to create a modern, powerful, independent state. It was also designed to sever the stranglehold that foreign capital had on the essential services and commerce of the country. At that time, therefore, nationalization was a national issue.

Now, after 12 years of government monopolization, the swing towards private enterprise is being made a political issue between the two political parties in Turkey. An economic stalemate has been reached in Turkey. The war deprived Turkey of much essential technical equipment and retarded the economy of the country. Another cause of Turkey's lack of progress in the economic field is the war of nerves conducted against her by Russia. Capital and manpower necessary for industry have been diverted to defence measures.

Beyond Their Control

The entry of the United States in the Mediterranean has now made the Turks ask themselves whether they ever intended nationalization to stay. When state socialism was applied it was dictated by circumstances. Some Turks now say that it was never fashioned as a gospel of social regeneration. They now complain that the country is caught in a monopolistic rut which will destroy Turkish economy. These same critics say that only private enterprise can give her stability.

Most private manufacturers in Turkey claim that their running costs are lower than government-run ventures. This enables them to produce cheaper articles, but they are compelled to conform to the tariffs laid down by government production. This is an absurd situation, particularly in a country like Turkey, where the cost of living is extremely high.

Some state industries are persisted in even though it is said that it would be cheaper to import from abroad—and so get better quality goods. Many Turkish factories are in need of overhauling. Machinery is worn out and needs replacing, and there is great difficulty in obtaining spare parts or new machinery.

Turkey has a blocked sterling account in London officially put at £16,000,000 but it is said to be nearer £25,000,000. If Britain were able to export immediately all that Turkey wants this sum would be exhausted overnight. With a dollar shortage, the cramping of industry and the high cost of living, Turkey is faced with an economic crisis. The People's Party is now being challenged more keenly than at any time since they achieved power. The Opposition, the Democratic Party, are trying to make political capital out of the high cost of living. Concessions of some kind are expected, vague promises have already been made, and the Democratic Party is pressing for the abandonment of nationalization except in the essential public services.

Monopolization

One of Turkey's foremost leader writers, Ahmet Emin Yalman, writing in the *Vatan*, attempts to point out that when the People's Party was the only party they monopolized industry for their own ends.

"The economic structure of the country progressed and developed, and new social and political conceptions replaced the old single party system," he writes. "This development has today reached such a stage that the government can no longer monopolize the economic assets of the country. Today private enterprise is ready to take over a great number of industries controlled or owned by the state. It is in the interest of our national constitution to give private enterprise a chance to take over. In other words, it is high time that state socialism retires." This must make odd reading in Britain today.

As part of Britain's "grow more food" campaign, an experiment is under way to grow barley at the side of some of the country's main roads. A mile-long stretch of the Barnet bypass grass verge above has been ploughed and a crop of 8 tons is expected to be harvested this year.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Red Seizure of Czechoslovakia Makes Western Union Urgent

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

I GATHER from my acquaintances that many Canadians have felt as deeply affected as I have been, by the second seizure of Czechoslovakia. I hadn't thought that after all the great and terrible events that have tumbled on top of each other and on top of us, in the past nine years, the memory of those days of Munich would be so strong. But it seems that it is the same as the memories of childhood: the first big crisis made the sharpest impression.

Though few Czechoslovaks felt impelled to give their lives in defence of their nation's freedom on either occasion, compared to the epic sacrifice of the Poles, the fall of Czechoslovakia quite plainly affects us more than did the fall of Poland.

That is because the democracy established there in 1918 and nurtured through 20 years by the great Thomas Masaryk and his pupil Eduard Benes was a convincing one. There were never any "buts" about Czechoslovakia: our people felt in 1938 as in 1948 that here was a clear case of a small decent democracy which was bothering no one, being jumped upon and swallowed by a giant dictatorship.

"Where We Came In"

For the "local" Czech Communist leaders were thoroughly trained in Moscow, their party is but a branch of the neighboring giant, they let it be known all the way through that if there was any resistance they would call in the Red Army, the operation was conducted by a Soviet deputy Foreign Minister brazenly sent to Prague, and it followed the standard pattern laid down by the Kremlin in taking over so many other countries.

There is such a strong feeling of "This is where we came in" about this second seizure of Czechoslovakia, because it has been so much the same as the first. The Red Army played the threatening role which the Reichswehr occupied before. Gottwald was Henlein, commanding the Trojan Horse detachments, ready-trained abroad. Benes and the other Czech leaders decided again to yield quietly, to save the nation from violence or civil war. And each time it signalized the end of an era.

It is not only that this seizure of Czechoslovakia shows up in the clearest light the Soviet ambition to gobble Europe, as the seizures of October 1938 and March 1939 showed up the Nazi ambition. Many of our people have gained a broad education in military-strategic matters during the past ten years, and understand very well the importance of Czechoslovakia in Europe.

Encourages Every Communist

It was the strongest democratic outpost beyond the Rhine. But its industrial know-how and the big steel and armaments plants of Skoda and Witkovitz also are a great gain to the Soviet war economy. And strategically, Bohemia has long been known as the bastion of Central Europe. The Communist coup has converted an element of weakness in the Soviet front facing Western Europe into an element of strength.

On the psychological front, so important in the confused and disheartening condition of Europe, the fall of Czechoslovakia will encourage every Communist on the continent, and discourage every democrat. It is not hard to imagine the effect which it will have in Greece, now under heavy assault, and in Italy, so obviously next on the list.

The fall of Italy, in the struggle expected within a couple of months, would throw the French into the greatest alarm. The fall of Greece would leave the Turks in an almost hopeless position and the least retreat by the Turks would decide the Persians to be "sensible" and yield to the Soviet pressure which has been building up heavily again in that region. The imminent surrender of Finland before Stalin's demands will have a terrific impact on the Swedes, Norwegians and Danes.

The Communists in Germany can be expected to redouble their efforts to defeat our tentative and lagging program for building democracy in Germany. And it must be admitted that the conditions of hopelessness there are more receptive to a "strong" totalitarian solution than to what the Germans regard as the "weak" democratic solution.

Never forget, either, that Germany is the greatest prize of all for the Soviets, and the combination of German technical ability and military science with the vast resources and manpower of Russia and her spreading empire, our greatest menace. Note how the Soviet program of taking over Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy and France—in that order—is aimed at encircling Germany and rendering our position there untenable.

How are we to check this one-by-one process? If it were to continue, with the colossus becoming ever more colossal, and the small countries along its advancing borders relatively ever weaker and more hopeless, it would as sure as fate spread over all of Europe and Asia.

It seems clear now that the Marshall Plan will not be enough to halt it in Europe, because the individual European nations will not feel secure enough, and will not be allowed by the Comintern to settle down sufficiently, to work it out successfully. There is only one answer: the Union of Western Europe, with a solid military guarantee from the U.S.

Even this is one step behind developments. What is really needed to provide security to what remains of the free world and allow it to settle down to reconstruction is Clarence Streit's Transatlantic Union: Western Europe with Britain, plus the British Dominions, the United States and Latin America.

But we have to take a "practical" view, even if, under our necessarily slow process of formulating democratic opinion, it should lag a step behind necessity. The project for the Union of Western Europe is ripe. The seizure of Czechoslovakia, it is evident from the press comment in France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands as well as in Britain, which has already proposed the union, has placed it at the top of the political agenda.

Launching Western Union

I am convinced that, as one of the keenest of British political writers, now visiting Canada, has claimed, all that is needed to launch it is a meeting of the prime ministers of the western countries.

Further, Washington appears much more ready to give the necessary military guarantee to such a union, an idea which has been under discussion since the breakdown of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in London in December. As the able Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, James Reston, puts it, until that time the United States had based its European policy on the United Nations, on the Marshall Plan, and on its offer of a 40-year treaty to restrain Germany.

Since then a number of developments have influenced official American thinking on European policy. The French, in approaching the present three-power conference in London on German questions, queried Washington on the 40-year treaty and were told that this now seemed unreal in view of Russia's opposition to it. Washington agreed to carry out in London a fresh discussion of the whole security problem of Europe.

The second development was Bevin's proposal of Western Union, including France, Belgium and Holland, and later, Italy, extending the Anglo-French Dunkirk Treaty, to counter a German revival. The Low Countries, however, made it clear at once that the power they feared today was Russia, not Germany, and thought that the weight of the United States was needed in the grouping to really counterbalance the Soviet threat. They asked the State Department what it thought about the Bevin proposal. And, says Reston, the State Department was in process of deciding what it thought about it, when the Czechoslovak crisis came.

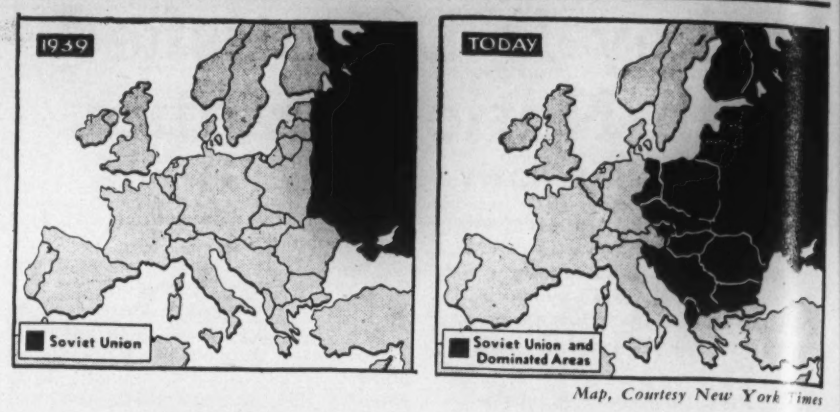
Secretary Marshall had approved the Bevin proposal, without committing the United States to any part in it. And many higher State Department officials took the view that with the Marshall Plan now going through Congress, it wouldn't be wise to "rock the boat" with a new major proposal for a guarantee of Western Europe.

Since the coup in Prague, however, the State Department has been actively considering the plan for a mutual defence pact under article 51 of the United Nations Charter, a plan urged strongly by the editor of *Foreign Affairs*, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, in his book "The Calculated Risk", and also by Lester B. Pearson, in a recent speech in Toronto. Its proponents argue that the moment is ripe, with the Western powers meeting in London, to press forward with a regional defence pact for the main Atlantic powers, to strengthen the West and prop up the sagging United Nations.

Now to revert to the Czechoslovak coup, since there is not likely to be a better opportunity for a case study of just how the Communists go about taking over an established democracy. They insisted, as always, in the distribution of the ministerial portfolios, on the Ministry of the Interior, which gave them control of the police, and put their own men in 80 per cent of all high police offices in the country.

Controlling the Ministry for Industry, they took a tight hold on the large nationalized industries, appointing party men as managers and foremen, and organizing in each factory an armed workers' militia, ostensibly to "guard" it. They took over complete control of the central trade union organization. They sent thousands of party stalwarts secretly over the Soviet border in the past two years for special training in carrying out a *coup d'état*. They organized party cells in every ministry, every factory, every club, every municipal government.

When the time came to give the signal, these cells became armed "action squads" and took over everywhere, with the precision of a military operation—*because it was a military operation*. The challenge which this lesson, this latest of many lessons, poses to democracy, is how to organize more effectively and maintain eternal vigilance against such tactics of infiltration which, as we have seen, can prepare a country for taking over on a telephone call from Moscow.



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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Doctors Are Trying to Discover Why People Get Old Physically

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York

MEDICAL science is lining up its forces for battle on a new front. The new front is really an old one, the problem of why people get old physically when they live long. They shouldn't. The cells of which the body is constructed are, in a practical sense, immortal, and the body maintains a repair department.

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BUILT IN CANADA . . . BY CHRYSLER

THE WORLD TODAY

Red Seizure of Czechoslovakia Makes Western Union Urgent

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

I GATHER from my acquaintances that many Canadians have felt as deeply affected as I have been, by the second seizure of Czechoslovakia. I hadn't thought that after all the great and terrible events that have tumbled on top of each other and on top of us, in the past nine years, the memory of those days of Munich would be so strong. But it seems that it is the same as the memories of childhood: the first big crisis made the sharpest impression.

Though few Czechoslovaks felt impelled to give their lives in defence of their nation's freedom on either occasion, compared to the epic sacrifice of the Poles, the fall of Czechoslovakia quite plainly affects us more than did the fall of Poland.

That is because the democracy established there in 1918 and nurtured through 20 years by the great Thomas Masaryk and his pupil Eduard Benes was a convincing one. There were never any "buts" about Czechoslovakia: our people felt in 1938 as in 1948 that here was a clear case of a small decent democracy which was bothering no one, being jumped upon and swallowed by a giant dictatorship.

"Where We Came In"

For the "local" Czech Communist leaders were thoroughly trained in Moscow, their party is but a branch of the neighboring giant, they let it be known all the way through that if there was any resistance they would call in the Red Army, the operation was conducted by a Soviet deputy Foreign Minister brazenly sent to Prague, and it followed the standard pattern laid down by the Kremlin in taking over so many other countries.

There is such a strong feeling of "This is where we came in" about this second seizure of Czechoslovakia, because it has been so much the same as the first. The Red Army played the threatening role which the Reichswehr occupied before. Gottwald was Henlein, commanding the Trojan Horse detachments, ready-trained abroad. Benes and the other Czech leaders decided again to yield quietly, to save the nation from violence or civil war. And each time it signalized the end of an era.

It is not only that this seizure of Czechoslovakia shows up in the clearest light the Soviet ambition to gobble Europe, as the seizures of October 1938 and March 1939 showed up the Nazi ambition. Many of our people have gained a broad education in military-strategic matters during the past ten years, and understand very well the importance of Czechoslovakia in Europe.

Encourages Every Communist

It was the strongest democratic outpost beyond the Rhine. But its industrial know-how and the big steel and armaments plants of Skoda and Witkovitz also are a great gain to the Soviet war economy. And strategically, Bohemia has long been known as the bastion of Central Europe. The Communist coup has converted an element of weakness in the Soviet front facing Western Europe into an element of strength.

On the psychological front, so important in the confused and disheartening condition of Europe, the fall of Czechoslovakia will encourage every Communist on the continent, and discourage every democrat. It is not hard to imagine the effect which it will have in Greece, now under heavy assault, and in Italy, so obviously next on the list.

The fall of Italy, in the struggle expected within a couple of months, would throw the French into the greatest alarm. The fall of Greece would leave the Turks in an almost hopeless position and the least retreat by the Turks would decide the Persians to be "sensible" and yield to the Soviet pressure which has been building up heavily again in that region. The imminent surrender of Finland before Stalin's demands will have a terrific impact on the Swedes, Norwegians and Danes.

The Communists in Germany can be expected to redouble their efforts to defeat our tentative and lagging program for building democracy in Germany. And it must be admitted that the conditions of hopelessness there are more receptive to a "strong" totalitarian solution than to what the Germans regard as the "weak" democratic solution.

Never forget, either, that Germany is the greatest prize of all for the Soviets, and the combination of German technical ability and military science with the vast resources and manpower of Russia and her spreading empire, our greatest menace. Note how the Soviet program of taking over Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy and France—in that order—is aimed at encircling Germany and rendering our position there untenable.

How are we to check this one-by-one process? If it were to continue, with the colossus becoming ever more colossal, and the small countries along its advancing borders relatively ever weaker and more hopeless, it would as sure as fate spread over all of Europe and Asia.

It seems clear now that the Marshall Plan will not be enough to halt it in Europe, because the individual European nations will not feel secure enough, and will not be allowed by the Comintern to settle down sufficiently, to work it out successfully. There is only one answer: the Union of Western Europe, with a solid military guarantee from the U.S.

Even this is one step behind developments. What is really needed to provide security to what remains of the free world and allow it to settle down to reconstruction is Clarence Streit's Transatlantic Union: Western Europe with Britain, plus the British Dominions, the United States and Latin America.

But we have to take a "practical" view, even if, under our necessarily slow process of formulating democratic opinion, it should lag a step behind necessity. The project for the Union of Western Europe is ripe. The seizure of Czechoslovakia, it is evident from the press comment in France, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands as well as in Britain, which has already proposed the union, has placed it at the top of the political agenda.

Launching Western Union

I am convinced that, as one of the keenest of British political writers, now visiting Canada, has claimed, all that is needed to launch it is a meeting of the prime ministers of the western countries.

Further, Washington appears much more ready to give the necessary military guarantee to such a union, an idea which has been under discussion since the breakdown of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in London in December. As the able Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, James Reston, puts it, until that time the United States had based its European policy on the United Nations, on the Marshall Plan, and on its offer of a 40-year treaty to restrain Germany.

Since then a number of developments have influenced official American thinking on European policy. The French, in approaching the present three-power conference in London on German questions, queried Washington on the 40-year treaty and were told that this now seemed unreal in view of Russia's opposition to it. Washington agreed to carry out in London a fresh discussion of the whole security problem of Europe.

The second development was Bevin's proposal of Western Union, including France, Belgium and Holland, and later, Italy, extending the Anglo-French Dunkirk Treaty, to counter a German revival. The Low Countries, however, made it clear at once that the power they feared today was Russia, not Germany, and thought that the weight of the United States was needed in the grouping to really counterbalance the Soviet threat. They asked the State Department what it thought about the Bevin proposal. And, says Reston, the State Department was in process of deciding what it thought about it, when the Czechoslovak crisis came.

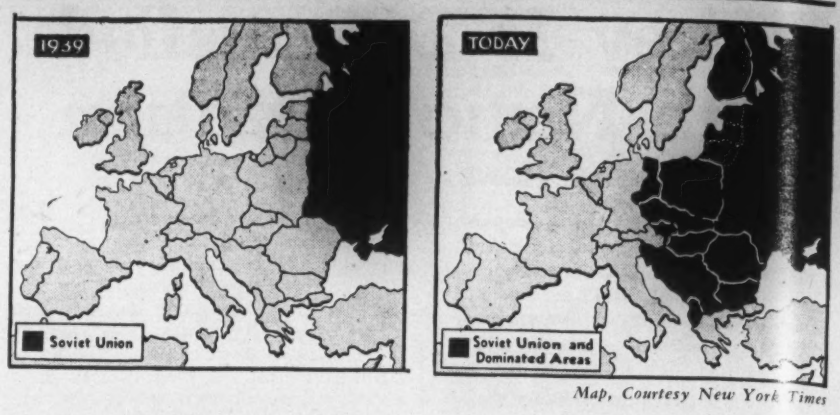
Secretary Marshall had approved the Bevin proposal, without committing the United States to any part in it. And many higher State Department officials took the view that with the Marshall Plan now going through Congress, it wouldn't be wise to "rock the boat" with a new major proposal for a guarantee of Western Europe.

Since the coup in Prague, however, the State Department has been actively considering the plan for a mutual defence pact under article 51 of the United Nations Charter, a plan urged strongly by the editor of *Foreign Affairs*, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, in his book "The Calculated Risk", and also by Lester B. Pearson, in a recent speech in Toronto. Its proponents argue that the moment is ripe, with the Western powers meeting in London, to press forward with a regional defence pact for the main Atlantic powers, to strengthen the West and prop up the sagging United Nations.

Now to revert to the Czechoslovak coup, since there is not likely to be a better opportunity for a case study of just how the Communists go about taking over an established democracy. They insisted, as always, in the distribution of the ministerial portfolios, on the Ministry of the Interior, which gave them control of the police, and put their own men in 80 per cent of all high police offices in the country.

Controlling the Ministry for Industry, they took a tight hold on the large nationalized industries, appointing party men as managers and foremen, and organizing in each factory an armed workers' militia, ostensibly to "guard" it. They took over complete control of the central trade union organization. They sent thousands of party stalwarts secretly over the Soviet border in the past two years for special training in carrying out a *coup d'état*. They organized party cells in every ministry, every factory, every club, every municipal government.

When the time came to give the signal, these cells became armed "action squads" and took over everywhere, with the precision of a military operation—*because it was a military operation*. The challenge which this lesson, this latest of many lessons, poses to democracy, is how to organize more effectively and maintain eternal vigilance against such tactics of infiltration which, as we have seen, can prepare a country for taking over on a telephone call from Moscow.



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BUILT IN CANADA . . . BY CHRYSLER

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Manipulation of Public Opinion As Seen in a Cracked Mirror

By A. F. W. PLUMPTRE

A LOT of people in the United States are getting a very queer idea of what the Dominion government is doing in the way of propaganda. They are reading, in a very carefully prepared book by a very eminent man, that our government and civil service are using all sorts of means to influence the press and mould opinion in this country.

The author in question is Professor Zechariah Chafee. He is professor of law at Harvard University but in addition, and with much more publicity value, he has been for some time the chief American delegate to a commission of the United Nations which has been discussing freedom of speech and expression. He has been quoted in *Pravda* and the New York *Times*, and in all sorts of papers in between; in short he is famous.

His piece about Canada appears in a two-volume work published last year: "Government and Mass Communications" (University of Chicago Press; W. J. Gage, Toronto, $8.50). This, together with a number of works by other authors, was put out under the auspices of the Commission on Freedom of the Press of which Chancellor Hutchins of Chicago University was chairman and Professor Chafee vice-chairman. Professor Chafee's book will stand for many years as the fullest and most intelligent and most accurate survey of the relations between American governments, on the one hand, and the press, the radio, the movies, and other organs of "mass communications" on the other.

In the middle of this extremely interesting and, in the best sense, scholarly work appear ten quite fantastic pages about what is supposed to be happening in Canada. There is, of course, a nigger in the woodpile and it turns out to be none other than Mr. John Grierson. The Commission on Freedom of the Press had four "foreign advisers". What could be more natural than that, in looking about for someone to tell them about Canada, they should call on a man who had built up our National Film Board into an internationally famous organization and who had been for some two years the Chairman of our Wartime Information Board. Not unnaturally, Professor Chafee takes his account directly from Mr. Grierson's memorandum to the Commission. That memorandum is not available to the public. However Professor Chafee quotes extensively from it and says that the rest of his material on Canada "may be taken as his (Grierson's) individual account of what happened in Canada".

Taking Things Free

Let us take a few examples of what Mr. Grierson (through Professor Chafee) says:

"The Canadian Information Service (of the Dominion government) furnishes cartoons, has a near-monopoly of the supply of pictures in Canada, and provides the columns for the weekly newspapers. Thus, when any weakness is apparent in the newspaper field, the government steps in to meet it. This applies not only to the big papers but also to all the specialized and subsidiary papers. It looks as if (Professor Chafee comments) the owners and editors were somewhat unenterprising and ready to take things free from the government rather than spend money and effort in getting it for themselves."

Or again: "The Canadian government subsidizes newspapers very heavily through the mails; within a radius of twenty miles they are carried for nothing. This . . . 'gives the government an instrument, of course, in the matter of, shall we say, collaboration.' Moreover, the largest advertiser in Canada is the government; here is a powerful means of directly influencing newspapers to cooperate."

Or again, in regard to activities abroad: "'The direction of opinion' as Mr. Grierson remarked 'is becoming a planned thing, much more positive than ever it was before.' This is effected in many ways. The starting point is facilitation—very generous facilitation. That is, Canadian news and ideas are made readily accessible . . . The Information Board supplies the press abroad with the supporting material for Canadian news. It initiates ideas. It shoots out picture mats to thousands of American newspapers regularly every week through direct services . . . People in various countries are carefully picked and brought to Canada and really 'given the works'. They come over one at a time, stay three months, make the grand tour, and get 'tutored' ".

Or again: "The mature stage (of government initiative) consists of positive endeavor to build up public cooperation. The bureaucracy, as distinct from the party in power, really sets out to plan how to obtain this cooperation through newspapers and other media of communication. That is to say, the officials feel that, in so far as the government has initiative to get cooperation, there is a right to indulge in orientation of the private media; and, when they doubt the adequacy of any regular channel for this task, there is a right to by-pass it and create a complete system of information of their own, for example, the government film network."

Manipulating Opinion

No wonder the Commissioners to whom Mr. Grierson told all this were somewhat shaken. "This impressive picture of energy and skill in Canada", says Professor Chafee, "left many members of the Commission disquieted by the way the government had taken the newspapers into camp and was manipulating public opinion. Suppose a less friendly neighbor were injecting what it wished into our own channels of communication in the manner just described. Only the exigencies of war against the deadliest of enemies could, I believe, justify the full extent of the Canadian government's participation in the distribution of news and ideas."

In mentioning the war, of course, Professor Chafee puts his finger on a very important point. Mr. Grierson was obviously writing about the wartime conditions of which he had wide personal knowledge. But he apparently wrote, and Professor Chafee reproduces him in 1947, in the present tense as if everything he says were normal and natural today.

Nevertheless, this does not begin to explain the fantastic picture that Mr. Grierson draws. It does not even bear a recognizable resemblance to what happened in wartime.

There was not, even in wartime, any "near-monopoly" of the supply of pictures, the cartooning activities of the government were negligible even for war campaigns, the weekly newspapers that published columns from Ottawa knew very well what they were doing in the way of wartime propaganda, there is no evidence that the government ever used or tried to use its special postal facilities or its advertising as a lever on editorial opinion or on the slanting of news, all through the war the Canadian parliament and people were lamenting the failure of Canada to get the story of its war effort across to the United States, and, as for the idea that officials feel they have the "right" to go direct to the public to get support or even to give guidance, any civil servant who operated on that basis for a few weeks would be fired.

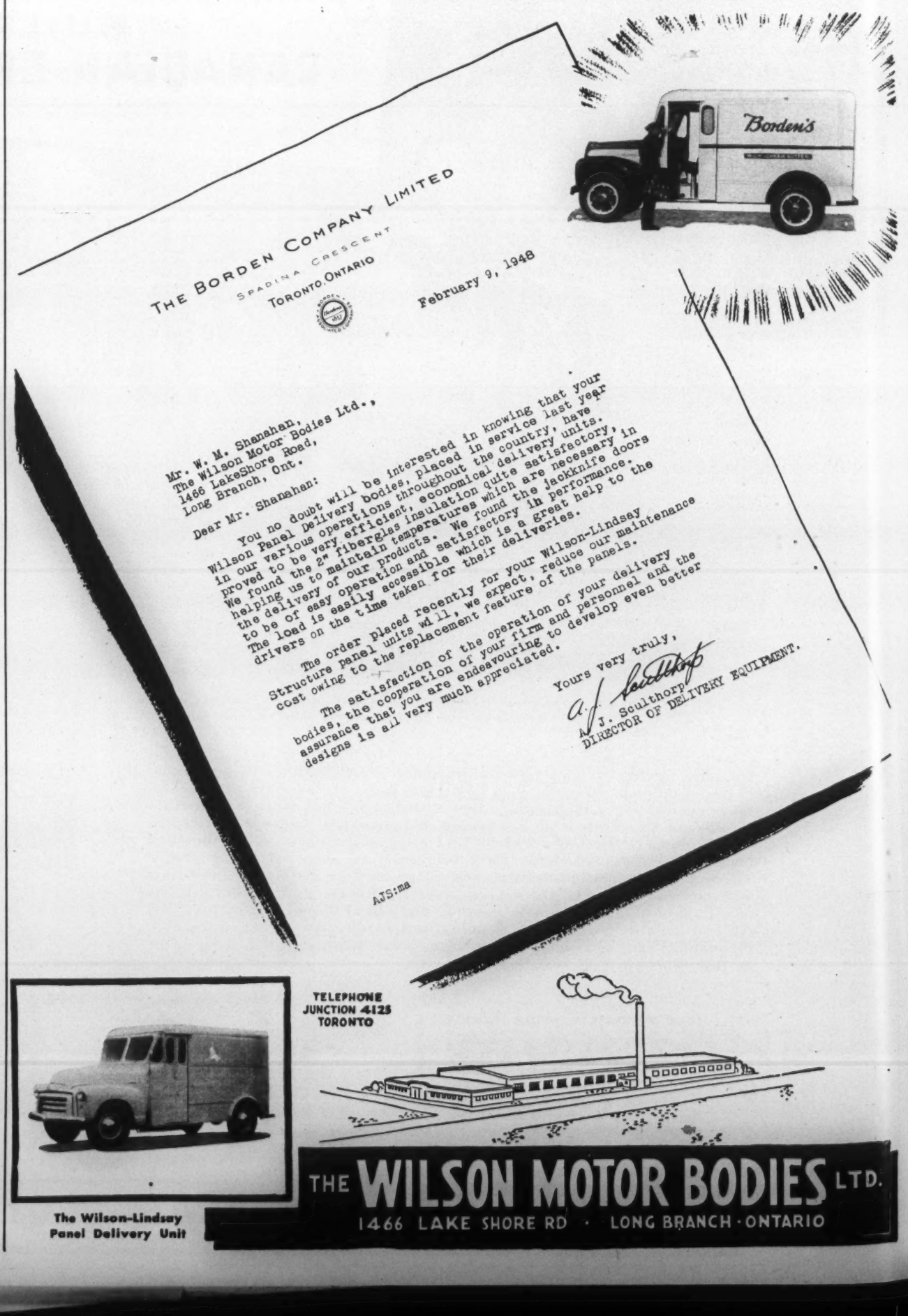
The fact of the matter is that Mr. Grierson is both a craftsman and a missionary—a missionary for some strange social political state which we have never quite understood, which has some similarities to those supported by Mr. Marx and Mr. Hitler, but which is really just a figment of Mr. Grierson's very fertile imagination. As a craftsman, in producing documentary films, nobody is better, perhaps nobody is his equal. But Grierson the missionary seems to have had the upper hand when he was making his report to the Commission on Freedom of the Press. Facts and fantasies were strangely mingled.

Scratch for News

We can assure our American readers that we are nothing like as sinister as they may be led to believe. When correspondents arrive in Ottawa to represent American papers, so far from being overwhelmed by a mass of propaganda, they find it very difficult indeed to find out anything at all. One department, which is largely non-political, holds a weekly press conference; the Bank of Canada holds one once a year; the Prime Minister about equally frequently. Mimeographed copies of speeches by cabinet ministers are about the best Ottawa seems to be able to do in the way of keeping the press—let alone the public—informed of what is going on.

As for our foreign imperialism, we would invite suspicious Americans to go and visit the two rather small back rooms in our Embassy in Washington where (at the heart of American journalism) a very nice man and two or three very nice girls are poisoning the press of America.

Britain's National Coal Board, in cooperation with the Royal Corps of Signals, has been making underground tests of "walkie-talkie" radio sets with a view to their possible use in pits, after accidents, for maintaining communications during rescue work. The above test is being made 600 feet below the surface in a coal mine in the north of England. Upon completion of the tests the Coal Board will arrange for all mines to be equipped with the sets and rescue crews trained in their operation.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SPORTING LIFE

Looking Over Some Odds and Ends Resurrected from the Files

By KIMBALL McILROY

THE president of a prominent amateur athletic organization recently made some statements in Montreal, on the general subject of amateur sport. Many of the statements were quite interesting, one way or another.

For example, he said, "It can readily be admitted that commercialism in sport is on the increase." Well, what d'you know! Fancy that! In what kind of sport, specifically? He then said that the knockers of amateur sport are only engaging in an exhibition of plain stupidity. Does he mean the nuts who go around saying that all amateur sport isn't one hundred per cent amateur? He said finally, "Professional sport has contributed much to the support of the under-privileged amateurs."

Well, amateur sport has also contributed a great deal to the support of many professionals, much of it while they were still amateurs, so things are pretty even on that score, although it is doubtful if the players on the average minor league pro hockey club would see much that was "under-privileged" about the members of, say, the Montreal Royals.

What amateur sport needs considerably more than statements to the press is a new definition of amateurism. And the one that an amateur is an athlete who has not signed a professional contract, while fascinating in its way, is not the answer. In any other field of activity, an amateur is simply a person who does not make all or most of his livelihood at the activity in question. We can't see much wrong with that interpretation if it were to be applied to sports.

AN OLD stand-by of this department's, the general secretary of social services and evangelism for a popular church, has been throwing his fast curve lately at the iniquitous practice of bingo. We agree with him completely. If anyone can think of a duller or sillier way of spending one's time than playing bingo, we'd like to hear about it. The practice of attempting to have other people's customs and pastimes banned by law also strikes us as dull and silly. Both should obviously be banned, by law.

Our friend announced, looking away from the plate for just long enough to try and pick an unwary runner off first, that while a judge had branded as libellous the statement that "a man who got a bungalow for a dollar [through holding a winning raffle ticket] was in effect stealing it", he was willing to let the courts test the proposition.

Our advice to our friend is not to let the courts do any such thing. The statement may or may not be libellous but as sure as God made little green apples it takes first prize for the stupidest statement of this or any other year. Who is he stealing the house from? The people who ran the raffle? Not on your life; they've presumably made more out of the raffle than the house was worth in the first place. The other ticket-holders? Nope; by our friend's own definition, they're a bunch of potential crooks, too. And besides, they never owned it. Apparently it's just plain stealing—not *from* anybody at all.

Lastly, he lets go with a fast one right down the middle, belt-high. "Spivs and slackers," he says, "have not been identified as such on the Canadian scene, but the prototype of the British model might well appear if racing and lotteries are not better controlled."

We can knock that one right out of the park. If a spiv or a slacker is by definition a person who by his labors contributes nothing material toward the well-being of his fellowmen, what does that make a person who spends most of his time publicly criticizing the amusements and personal habits of his neighbors?

Karl Robinson, world traveller and lecturer, who will present his all-color film, "China Today", at Eaton Auditorium, March 13, first program in the new World Adventure Series.

THEN there's the clergyman who was collecting funds for some organization to promote tolerance of one sort or another, which everyone will agree is a very fine subject for promotion indeed. He wound up at the offices of a brewing outfit, who parted with half a grand of their ill-gotten lucre for the good cause. The clergyman departed with, according to the report, tears of gratitude in his eyes.

He was back a little later, still in tears, caused this time by embarrassment and frustration. His colleagues in the organization to promote tolerance had refused to accept the donation because of its source.

It appears to be the unique theory held by some people that money can become mysteriously tainted by the methods of its acquisition. We recall a great flap in England when it transpired that an influential church derived a large part of its income from a string of bagnios. Now, obviously, no right-thinking church likes to find itself in the bordello business, but the simple fact is that if some repentant Madame wants to make a donation to a religious or other worthy organization, there is no reason under the sun to refuse her hard-earned dollars.

All this is assuming, of course, that there is anything wrong with brewing in the first place. There isn't, by any recognizable logic. Many fine people have been brewers and, as far as that goes, the line of wine-makers boasts even more eminent personages. People may occasionally misuse brewed substances, but the fact that some goon once beat his wife to death with a golf club doesn't make club manufacturers traffickers in evil.

The collectors for tolerance would be well advised to practice a little of the same.

THIS little item hasn't got much to do with Sport, except that comes de rawolution there's not going to be much sport, as we know it now, and that's a very important point. Some outfit calling itself the Fellowship of Reconciliation wants the movie people who are doing the picture on the spy revelations to eliminate from it all "unfriendly" references to the Soviet Union. Just what other kind of references any grown adults would be likely to make in this day and age isn't clear, nor just what the poor producers are going to hang their spy story on if they eliminate unfriendly references to the people who were (and are) paying for the spying. It would be like doing a biographical film about Columbus (Christopher, not Ohio) and omitting all references to trans-oceanic travel.

Under a totalitarian regime sport has always, like everything else, ended up as an adjunct to the state. It's bad enough having various sports organizations operating under little amateur dictators, as they do now, without having the situation confirmed by force and law. What the world needs today is not more soft words, but fewer soft heads.

HOW lazy can we get?

Fishermen have never been notable for driving ambition and incessant activity, especially worm-fishermen, whose methods require a minimum of physical effort, but a substance recently put on the market would appear to be carrying even laziness to extremes.

The stuff is a liquid, a teaspoonful or so of which is added to a gallon of water, which is then sprayed on the fisherman's lawn or other worm preserve. Within a few minutes, any worms which happen to be wandering about in the earth beneath the sprayed area come to the surface and look around, doubtless in some surprise and not a little indignation. The fisherman stirs himself to the extent of going around and gathering them up. The worms, washed and placed in the traditional rusty tin can, may then be used for fishing.

The junk is said not to harm the worm, though that it can do him any good, especially from the psychological point of view, is doubtful. Nothing will ever restore its faith. The problem, though, is whether or not the stuff will harm the fisherman.

In the old days, the worm-fisherman had to put his wits not only against the fish, but against the worm. If the first hunt, the one for bait, was unsuccessful, there just wasn't any fishing that day and the fisherman had no recourse save to go downtown, open up his store, and make some money. Now all that is changed. If someone can just invent a substance which, when sprayed on the water, will cause all the fish in the neighborhood to come to the surface unharmed, the piscatorial millennium will have been reached.

For practical jokers, the worm-goo would appear to have limitless possibilities. Suppose you have a friend visiting at your summer place. He awakens with a hangover and decides to sit on the lawn and contemplate his sins and choice of a pick-me-up. You, full of health, stand nearby watering the grass. After a while your friend begins to blink, rubs his eyes vigorously, and then stares incredulously.

Soon he asks, "Say, George, how come all those worms've suddenly popped their heads up all over the place?"

You glance at your friend and then at the ground. Slowly you turn off the hose. You look at your friend in mild surprise turning to warm pity.

"What worms, Harry?" you ask innocently.

Get the idea?

"TONIGHT WE BRING YOU . . ."

AS I listen to the variety programs
sponsored by this coffee-blender
or that perfumer,
I realize there is quite definitely
something the matter with my
sense of humor.

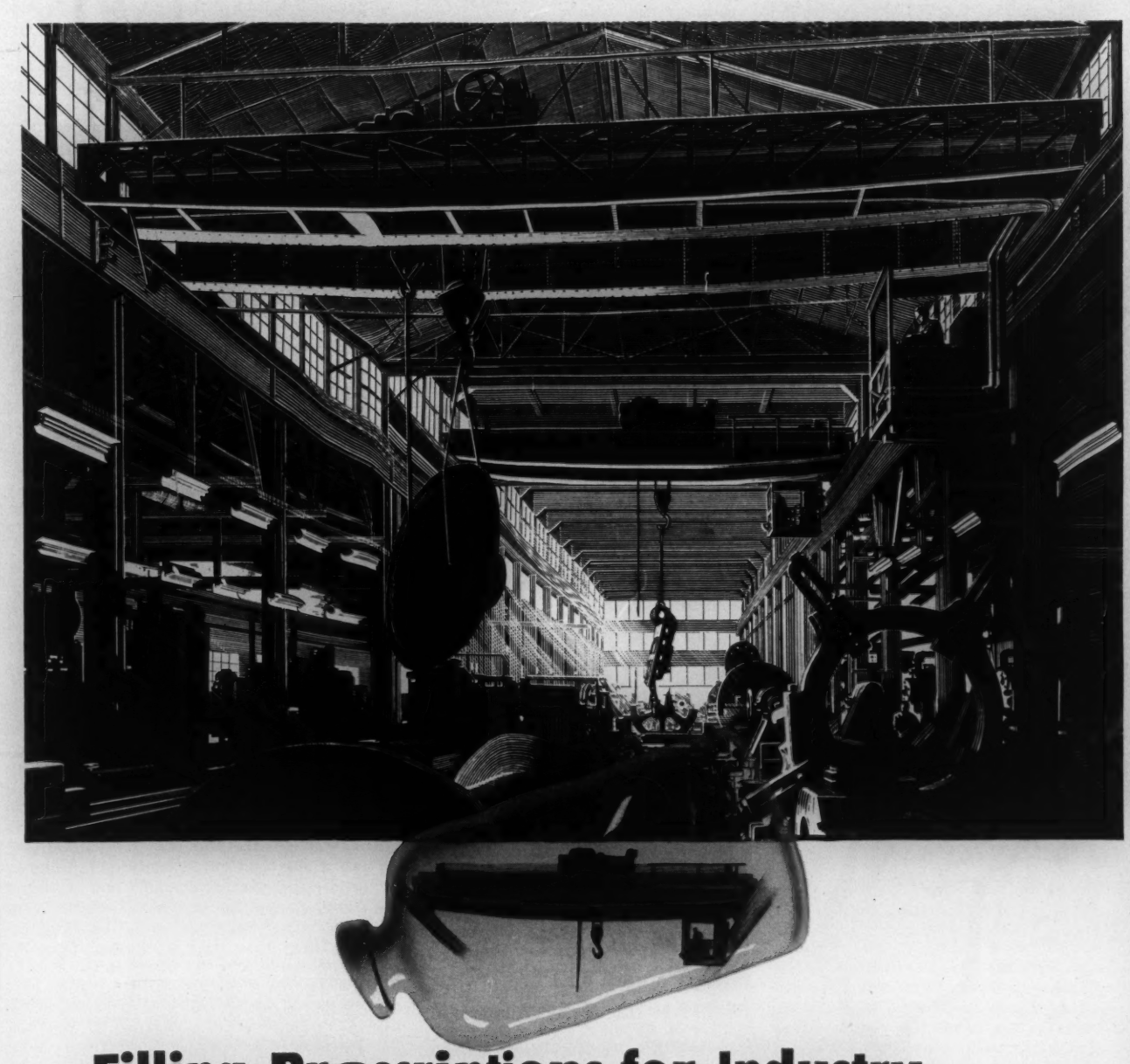
From every quip, however inane and
replete with corn, both during
and immediately after
The studio audience seems to extract
rather more than the maximum
of equine laughter.

Maybe it's just because I'm not
there; possibly there's something
funny about the actors' apparel,
But even so I entertain a suspicion
that the sponsor is scraping the
bottom of the barrel.

Sometimes the particular specimen
of corn which the comedian is
expressing
Is completely drowned out by anticipatory guffaws; this, by and
large, is a blessing.

I am told that whether or not a
comedian attains the higher income bracket
Depends on the amount of noise
made, which proves that it's only
a racket.

J. E. P.



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DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Theatre-Consciousness Has Start in Youth

By CHARLES CLAY

Dramatic talent in Canada is currently competing in the regional festivals across the country. They act as trials for the Dominion Festival to be held during the week of April 26 in Ottawa.

But a great drama movement in a country needs a steady supply of audiences. This writer believes that, since the taste of the adult is formed in the child, children's theatres, like the Toronto Children Players, are an essential factor in providing theatre-hungry audiences.

JACQUES GREBER, famed Parisien city planner heading the National Capital Planning Division to lift the face of Ottawa, has a place for a National Theatre building in the capital.

It is to be a suitably imposing edifice, centrally located, and close to other government buildings for architectural reasons. The auditorium, when not occupied for national dramatic purposes, will be a municipal concert hall.

When John A. Aylen, K.C., Ottawa, Honorary Director of the Dominion Drama Festival, heard about the possibility of a National Theatre building, he said:

"Should the Dominion government decide to assist the formation of a National Theatre in Canada by the construction of a building in Ottawa, this would undoubtedly prove a stimulus to drama in this country. The Dominion Drama Festival, as well as other organizations interested in various phases of the theatre, would benefit directly and indirectly. There is, I know, plenty of talent in all lines of theatrical endeavor in Canada which could be developed."

Last May the curtain of the first postwar Dominion Drama Festival rose at London, Ontario, where it was lowered in 1939. It directed attention forcefully to the riches of Halifax-to-Victoria dramatic talent, to the significance and role of the theatre in our society, and to the problems facing the drama in Canada. Regional festivals this year have further indicated the wealth of talent in the Dominion. The Dominion Festival this year will be held in Ottawa the week of April 26.

The festival was founded by the Earl of Bessborough, when he was Governor General, and from 1933 to 1937 inclusive the festivals were held in Ottawa. In 1938 the policy of holding the festival at a different place each year was started, and Winnipeg was chosen.

Behind the Dominion Drama Festival is the Little Theatre movement in Canada. Local Drama Leagues or organizations control the eleven regional competitions—British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Western Ontario, Central Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Western Quebec, Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia.

For the first time, 1947 saw each region choosing its own best play. Formerly, it was customary for the Dominion Drama Festival Association to send a representative to each of the regional competitions to pick the entries for the finals. Adjudication at the Dominion Drama Festival is based on the general excellence of each performance, including acting, speech, production, stage setting, properties, lighting, costumes.

The 1947 Dominion Drama Festival made the pitifully few theatre-conscious Canadians wonder about the future of drama in Canada. It faces extremely stiff competition from many directions — movies, newspapers, books, the concert hall, sports, all participate for the attention of adults and children. It is not too much to say that without an audience there can be no drama in Canada, or at the best there can be only a wavering facsimile of the drama. The basic problem then is, How to create theatre-hungry audiences?

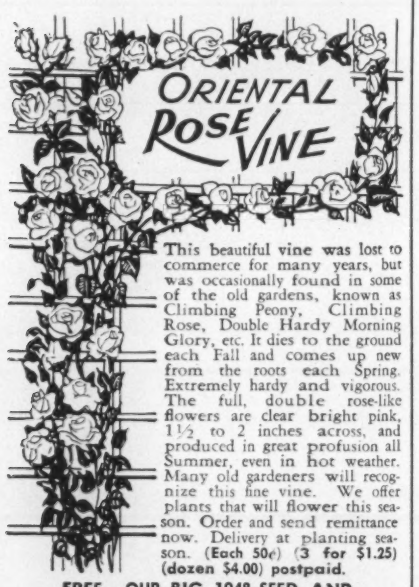
Hope of the Theatre

The taste of the adult is formed in the child. Perhaps in that fact lies the hope of the theatre. A generation of movie-goers is formed by commercially-sponsored Saturday morning shows for boys and girls aimed to instil accident-prevention, or hygiene, or sport, or what-have-you. And almost every Canadian city has one or more such projects each winter.

Where are the stage counterparts of these screen attractions? Moscow has its children's theatre. London has its young people's theatre. Chicago has its Jack and Jill Players. Sydney has its Children's Theatre. And there are the Regina Children's Theatre and the Toronto Children Players.

The Regina Children's Theatre was founded by Jean Brown about 1940. It operated successfully during the war years, despite the various handicaps. The actors were children from five to fifteen years of age, and the work, under Miss Brown, was of such high quality that practically all educators in Regina supported the R.C.T. When Miss Brown left Regina in 1946, there was a brief period of dismay and uncertainty. Miss Brown had been the dynamo which kept the R.C.T. running effectively. After some discussion, especially among the parents of various children who had experienced the benefits of the Theatre, it was decided to set up a Theatre Board to continue the work which Miss Brown had started and promoted so enthusiastically. Once the Regina parents took the lead, help and cooperation came from other elements in the community, and the R.C.T. is once more contributing to the present and future cultural life of the Queen City of the Prairies.

The story of the Toronto Children Players began in the spring of 1931, when the experiment of producing a play acted by children was first carried out. The venture was so successful that the following October plans were made for a season of plays. From 1931 to 1935 Hart House Theatre was the home of the Toronto Children Players. That winter, so great was the pressure for



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seats, they moved to the Margaret Eaton Theatre. In 1942 the pressure again forced a move, this time to the Eaton Auditorium. At first there were four or five bills a season, with two Saturday performances of each. But during the 1942-43 season the increasing demand for tickets led the group to attempt four performances of each bill, on two successive Saturdays. But even this has not been successful in meeting the pressure; ticket demand always exceeds ticket supply.

The Toronto Children Players are self-supporting in terms of scenery and costumes. The 25-cent admission tickets are sold by the Toronto Kindergarten Association. Enough funds are always kept in reserve to stage two shows, in case a "dud" should be attempted. The actors work for love.

The core of the Toronto Children Players is approximately 40 very talented young people, who have presented some 100 different plays and pantomimes since 1931. The majority of the actors are children, but adults are nearly always used as well. Most of these latter started with the Players as children. The child actors —some only six years old—are taken from all schools in Toronto. Any boy or girl who is interested may apply, and if promising is tried out.

Dorothy Goulding has been Director of Toronto Children Players since 1932. She is motivated by one thought: the opportunity of bringing beauty into the lives of many Toronto children.

The eager sacrifices made by children to buy tickets to the performances, the packed houses, the lively enthusiasm of the audiences, all testify to the success of this aspect of Toronto Children Players. But there is more: literally thousands of Canadian children are introduced to drama and the stage, and most of them will carry a theatre-hunger into adult life.

There is nothing else exactly like the Toronto and Regina ventures on this continent. Nearest to them is the Jack and Jill Players in Chicago. This is a self-supporting theatre, created in 1926 by Marie Agnes Foley, who has been its Director continuously. The Jack and Jill Players are for children and by children. The venture is really a training school for children with dramatic talent, who "graduate" to the theatre stage, the movie lot, the radio studio. And in their own way they whet a few young appetites for drama.

In Sydney, Australia, there is a theatre that caters entirely to children. The actors are all adults but the plays in which they appear are usually adaptations from well-known fairy stories. Now and then there is a modern play by Kenneth Grahame or A. A. Milne.

Moscow Has Them

Rosemarie Benjamin, who founded the Sydney theatre, studied children's theatres in Moscow. She helped found the young people's theatre in London. She left this to make Australia's Little Theatre more interested in the work of the British Drama League. The project was most successful, and the Australian amateur theatres now compete keenly for the Fay Compton Cup.

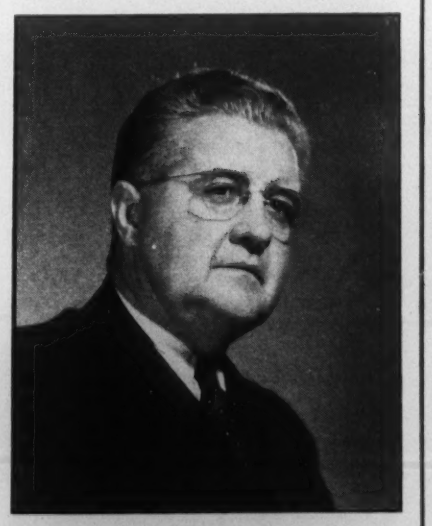
In 1938, her mission accomplished, Miss Benjamin founded the Sydney Children's Theatre. Most of the actors in the group are Sydney professionals or semi-professionals, well-known to radio listeners. They give much of their time to the work.

The children make up an audience club. By paying about 10 cents for a badge they are entitled to use the club rooms, to send in their criticisms of the plays, and to suggest stories that they would like to see dramatized. They may join classes in acting, and are encouraged to act in their own plays on the little stage that has been set up for them.

After every performance the Jester appears on the stage and speaks to the children, encouraging them to make criticisms and suggestions.

Unlike the Toronto children, Sydney children always go backstage after every performance. They talk with the actors and discuss the plays, for Miss Benjamin does not try to make them believe that the characters are anything but actors and actresses playing parts.

But, once again, beyond the immediate entertainment factor lies the creation of an awareness of the theatre in the minds of youth, an awareness that will carry into their adult life and make them responsive to the theatre. Drama festivals, children's theatres, a National Theatre building in the Capital—in these and similar projects rests the hope of making the Canadian stage significant in terms of John Dryden's "delight and instruction of mankind."



Alan Thompson, Vancouver composer, organist and C.B.C. Producer, whose latest art song "Reverie of a Soldier," with words by Mentie DuVal, Wingham, Ont., poet, will be presented on C.B.C Trans-Canada network, March 10, 7.00 p.m., E.S.T.

Brakeman is hero in head-on train crash

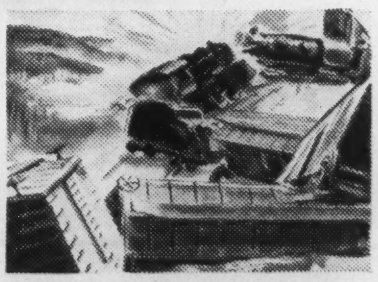
WINS DOW AWARD

ALEX TIPLER
OF NORTH BAY, ONTARIO
shows endurance and courage in rescue work

Alex Tipler was riding in the caboose of the freight train when it happened. The terrific impact of the collision, with the accompanying scream of steel smashing against steel, sounded like an explosion in the pre-dawn quiet. The brakeman was thrown onto the floor . . . and for an instant he lay, dazed and semi-conscious.

In a few seconds, however, he was up . . . and, plowing his way along the icy stretch beside the train, he reached the twisted wreck of the locomotives. Extricating a fellow brakeman from the debris, he carried him back the full length of the train to the caboose. Then once again he returned to the engines . . . and, in spite of a badly bruised back, helped to get the young firemen out of the wreckage and back to the caboose. Then, his back giving him great pain, Tipler stumbled for two miles through deep snow in the sub-zero dawn to a small village. Here he was able to get a message through to the railroad headquarters about the accident.

The courage and unselfishness of this young brakeman merits great praise. We are proud to pay tribute to Alex Tipler of North Bay, Ontario, through the presentation of The Dow Award.



On a sharp curve near Cobalt the two freights crashed head-on. In a second the locomotives were a mass of twisted, steaming steel. Box-cars tumbled off the tracks like toys.

Having already done more than his share, Alex Tipler nevertheless did not quit. Walking two miles in the sub-zero temperature, he summoned more aid and sent word of the smash-up to railway headquarters.

THE DOW AWARD is a citation for outstanding heroism and includes, as a tangible expression of appreciation, a $100 Canada Savings Bond. Winners are selected by the Dow Award Committee, a group of editors of leading Canadian newspapers.

The DOW AWARD
DOW BREWERY • MONTREAL

Manchester Guardian

"The Conscience of Britain"

SPEAKS OUT

February 19th, 1948

This week the Security Council of the United Nations will at last consider the problem of Palestine. This problem, which is urgent enough, has been caused by the refusal of the Arabs to accept the Assembly's decision to partition Palestine and by the Assembly's own failure to provide any force to impose it. The Council will have before it a special report of the Palestine Commission asking the Council to remedy this failure by organizing an international police force. It is true that the five brave men of the Commission have not yet been to Palestine (the British Government will not let them go until May), but they have looked on the promised land from afar and they do not like what they have seen. Already, though the British Administration is still there and has a large and efficient army to do its bidding, the country is in a state of civil war. As Sir Alexander Cadogan himself told the Commission:

> Violent conflict between the two communities had been intensified. The courts and essential Government services had been either unable to operate or were seriously crippled. There was but one month's supply of certain types of fuel oil in the country. There was general insecurity. Communications were obstructed. The collection of public revenue was expected to drop sharply. . .

And a lot more to this effect. Yet on May 15, unless the Security Council takes some action, the Palestine Commission is to be dropped into this maelstrom without an army, without a police force, with no administration to speak of, to carry out the delicate task of dividing the country into a Jewish and an Arab State. They are not even allowed to go to Palestine more than a fortnight before or to carry out any preliminary survey of the boundaries of the two States. And when they get there they will have nothing to protect them except the prestige of the United Nations, for on the day they take over the British forces will ostentatiously withdraw to their tents and wait for ships to take them away.

It requires no special gift of prophecy to say that in these circumstances the task of the Commission is impossible. *The one faint chance of success would have been to allow the Jews to organize for the defence of their own State from the moment of the Assembly's decision.* This the British Government has steadfastly refused. Its attitude throughout has been to do nothing whatever which could possibly advance partition. The only justification for this attitude, except a rather dubious impartiality, was to bring the other members of the United Nations to realize that they must take responsibility for enforcing their own decision and that they could not count on Britain to do it for them. This is well enough (though so far it has had no effect), but in practice it has turned heavily against the Jews. The Arabs can and do obtain arms from the neighboring Arab States of Syria and Trans-jordan; the Jews can neither buy them nor import them. Arab guerrillas can train in safety in the Arab States; the Jewish Hagana is still officially "illegal" and can train only at the risk of being disarmed. The Jews, of course, have faults on their side. Many of their so-called "defensive actions" have been quite unjustifiable. Yet, when all this has been said, it is the Arabs who are attacking the Jews and it is the Arabs who, openly and with every gesture of defiance, are challenging the decision of the United Nations. Even those who, like Mr. Bevin, sympathize with the Arab case and believe partition to be unwise can hardly pretend that there is here no question of right and wrong and that there is nothing to choose between the two sides.

In this situation the duty of every member of the Security Council is plain: it must be to enforce the authority of the United Nations. This applies especially to the United States Government, which took the lead in persuading the Assembly to vote for partition and which foolishly accepted the advice of those Zionists who then said that no international force would be necessary and are now crying for help. *But it also applies to the British Government, which has an interest in the success of the United Nations outweighing its interest in the goodwill of the Arab States.* For this is a test of the United Nations just as much as Corfu, Manchuria, and Abyssinia were tests of the League. If the Arab States successfully defy the United Nations on Palestine—a question on which, by a miracle, Russia and the United States are agreed—what hope is there of successful action in Greece or Kashmir or anywhere else? The obvious solution is to send an international force to Palestine as the Commission requests. Last November, when the Assembly met, it might have been possible to organize such a force from the small nations, but the Americans would not have it. Now they may be faced by a Russian proposal to send units from the Great Powers. The very thought sends cold shivers through the State Department, yet if the proposal is made it will be hard to resist. It is too late to expect the British Government to change its mind, but it would be of great assistance if it were to offer, at least for a time, to find the troops for the International Regime in Jerusalem which has been drafted by the Trusteeship Council. That would at least provide some calm at the centre and give the Palestine Commission a refuge in which to work. (It would probably make our own withdrawal easier at the same time.) But if the Security Council can do nothing, let it be honest in its confession. In that case the Jews would know where they stood. They would thus be well advised to cut their losses, withdraw from the Negev, and concentrate on a smaller area which they might hope to defend themselves. There is serious danger that the Jews, relying on the United Nations, will attempt too much and will end by losing all. *

(Italics by United Zionist Council of Canada.)

Although the United Zionist Council of Canada does not endorse in full all the observations made by this great journal of public conscience, nevertheless it appreciates the fair mindedness and courage of the above editorial. While those in authority are attempting to disclaim responsibility in the rising tide of violence, it cannot be forgotten that when the first Arab attacks came upon the morrow of the UN decision, those charged with the duty for maintaining public order announced the empty policy of "neutrality" which only aided the aggressors.

The United Nations is facing a great test. The Security Council, which is now meeting at Lake Success, has the opportunity to make the decision of the Assembly effective. All men of goodwill will take this advice of the Manchester Guardian and will urge the immediate establishment of an international military body to lend a sanction of force to the moral sanction of the United Nations. *

UNITED ZIONIST COUNCIL OF CANADA
S. J. ZACKS, President.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Once That First Shock Is Over U.S. Camera Can Be Enjoyed

U.S. CAMERA, 1948—edited by Tom Maloney—*Collins*—$6.50.

THE twelvemonth surveyed by the current edition of this yearly picture book was, quite evidently, a fairly grim one. Even the introduction by editor Tom Maloney is something in the nature of a low moan although he pleads historical justification for much of the material which he has selected. It is quite true that the international scene of 1947 was far from a peaceful or happy one and, on this ground, there can be no objection to the pictorial inclusion of some of its more riotous events. On the other hand, apart from some gruesome photographic novelty, there seems little justification for so many scenes of violent death which are completely unrelated to anything of wider significance. Many a reader will encounter more than a little revulsion on a first glance through the book; it is not until this has been overcome that the wider merits of the volume emerge.

There has always been wonderment as to why some of the leading American picture magazines appear to maintain a specific corpse-and-snake editor; Mr. Maloney has succumbed altogether too deeply to this "success" formula even to the inclusion of one of the more macabre efforts in the second section of his book which is devoted to "Fine Photographs." First article in the volume laments the departure of famed photographer Edward Steichen to the Museum of Modern Art after eleven years as a judge and picture selector for "U.S. Camera"; despite editorial disavowal it is to be hoped that this event does not signify any lessening of standards for pictorial material included. Mr. Maloney is well aware of the partial effect his current production will create and he regrets in his foreword "that a book devoted to a yearly record of so-called world progress must carry such a high content of explosion, crack-up, murder and violence." It is still possible to question the relation of such to world events and to question further "that, in pictures more than in words, we demand an optimum of carnality."

Once this obstacle has been surmounted, "U.S. Camera, 1948" does swing open for the spectator a wide and entrancing view of the world in which he lives. In Section I, "Great News Pictures," the major events of the past year are recorded by the ablest camera-journalists and it must be admitted that pictures are an essential supplement to the written word for a full understanding of what goes on. The comprehensive scope is illustrated by some of the section headings which include: Atomic Energy, U.N., Foreign Affairs, Personalities, Sports and Entertainment. There are as well, however, Labor and Strikes, Crime and Accidents and Disasters. In a great many of these news pictures, the photographers have demonstrated not only a fine and quick eye for action, but have managed to include details of composition which lift their work far above the average of camera-reporting.

The Fine Pictures section naturally includes the work of nearly all the better-known American camera artists. The year seems to have produced very little that is new in the way of technique or reproduction but many of the pictures, especially the landscapes, convey a delicate understanding of atmosphere and texture. Camera enthusiasts will find much to admire and less-expert readers will be able to appreciate the skill and sympathy which has gone into the work. "U.S. Camera" is a large and handsome volume of some 350 pages and the production maintains the high standard set by previous issues. The book is of interest and value to the general reader, and to the student of world affairs and the American scene.

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H. A. MANHOOD

Yarns and Stories

By ROBERT AYRE

SELECTED STORIES—By H. A. Manhood—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.50.
INNOCENTS—By A. L. Barker—*Oxford*—$2.00.

H. A. MANHOOD is a chap with a great zest for life who loves to sit and yarn; you picture him among his cronies in a country pub with a pint of ale at his elbow. The narrator is always present, whether it be himself or someone else, for he's fond of the tale within the tale device. His heart is in the right place and he has a sympathetic if shrewd eye for character, for such simple folk as English and Irish peasants, boys, poachers and pawnbrokers and publicans, Gypsies and other wayfarers and oddities. An old hand at the game, he tells about them with energy and skill, and a dash of poetry and humor that sometimes betrays him into far-fetched similes.

For the most part, these 44 stories, from collections published between 1928 and 1944, are no more than character sketches or anecdotes. It is a pity that when he tries to round them out, with an ironical twist or a surprise ending, he sometimes spoils a good thing, as in the tale of the harmless old Gypsy who was swept up by the new broom of a zealous policeman or in the piece about the poor little boy who tried to keep the Christmas tree alive.

The Innocents

The difference between yarns and short stories of substance becomes clear when you compare Manhood with another English writer, Miss A. L. Barker. Her first published work consists of eight stories with the subtitle "Variations on a Theme." The theme which binds them together is the shock that comes when innocence collides with experience for the first time. It is natural that the main characters should be children, but the children are not always the innocent. Miss Barker has such a deep and sympathetic insight into the lives of the very young that she knows their power to turn the tables on adults and show them up for the innocents some of them really are.

Well thought out, completely realized, beautifully written, moving, and even heartbreaking, without being sentimental, these stories cut deep. It is hard to shake off a story like "Submerged" in which a boy's joy in his own private swimming hole is destroyed by a brutal adult love affair; or "The Iconoclasts", which gives the experience of a five-year-old who witnesses, without comprehending, the death of a young fanatic. They introduce a writer of importance.

No Golden School Days

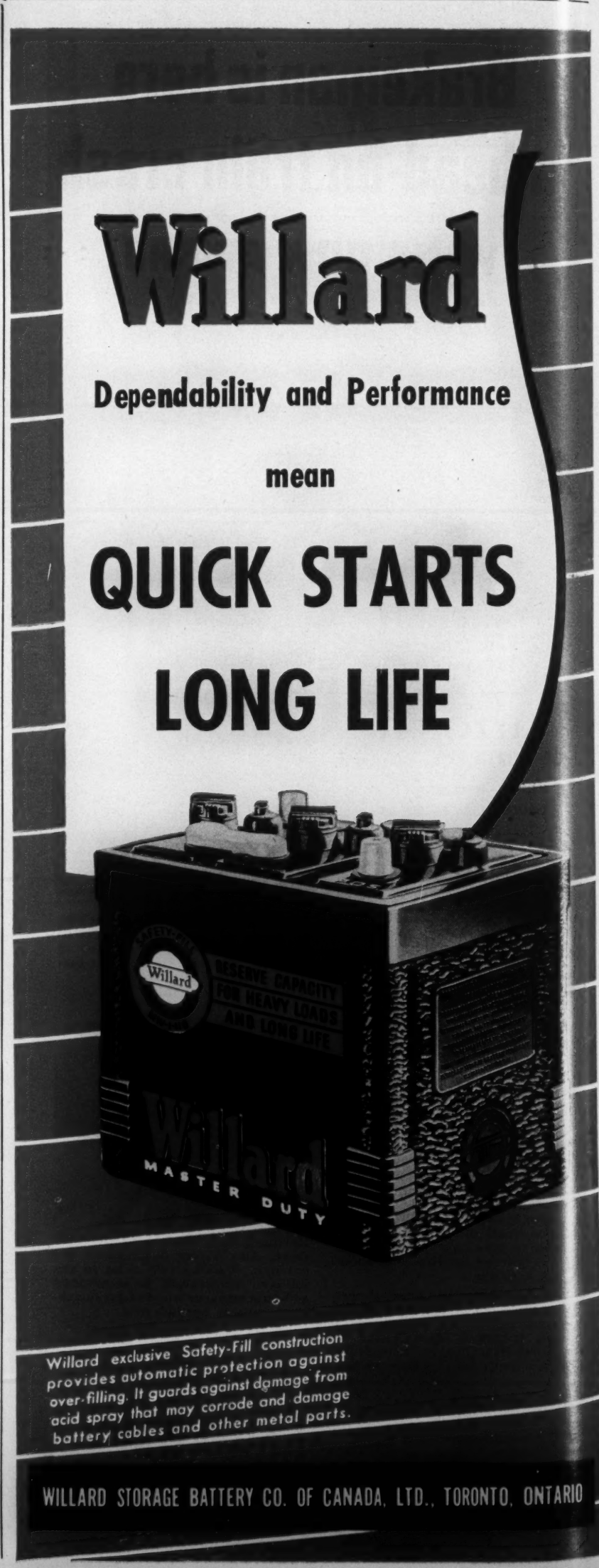
By JOHN H. YOCOM

OUR CHILDREN ARE CHEATED — by Benjamin Fine—*Oxford*—$3.00.

"GOOD schools are necessary if we want our democratic way of life to flourish," says Benjamin Fine, Education Editor of *The New York Times*. The public educational aspect of U.S. democracy is a very sorry one at present. Many school systems have broken down and education generally faces a serious crisis. Mr. Fine believes that if the facts are given the public will act. In this book he presents the total findings of his swing around the U.S., which first appeared as a series of twelve articles in the *Times* earlier this year. State after state was visited for evidence of the appalling "crime"—low salaries, teacher shortages, strikes, empty teacher colleges, educational inequalities, and the disparity of state aid. The condition of Negro education in parts of the south will shock even the most backwoods Canadian teacher. At best a Negro rural classroom costs $400 a year, with a teacher whose salary would be $232 a year in Mississippi or $371 in South Carolina.

After the G.I. education bonanza runs out, colleges will be back on short rations too. Outside the big universities professors are notoriously underpaid. At present the average college professor gets $65 a week, an assistant $58 and an instructor $45.30.

The author concludes with a positive program of reform which deals with such solid recommendations as greater financial support of the public schools, increased teacher salaries, federal aid, single-salary schedules in which grades taught are not salary factors, better working conditions, modern teaching methods and improvement in the rural schools. Ontario's Royal Commission on Education has been presented briefs on many of these points.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THE BOOKSHELF

Unhappy Home

By JAMES McHARDY

ADVERSARY IN THE HOUSE—by Irving Stone—McClelland & Stewart—$3.00.

THE point that Irving Stone seems to be trying to make in "Adversary in the House" is that Eugene Victor Debs, late nineteenth century and early twentieth century unionist and Socialist, had an unhappy home life. By sheer repetition, he makes his point, but by the time he has finished, the reader is beginning to wonder if Mr. Debs wasn't his own worst enemy. The Debs that Irving Stone fashions emerges as a muddle-headed, contradictory, idealistic amateur philosopher, and that hardly jibes with history's estimate of the man.

"Adversary in the House" is a "biographical novel." To author Stone it is another application of the technique he used in "Lust for Life," in which he did his own interpretation of the life of Vincent Van Gogh. The result is rather like a Hollywood historical movie in which the producers set out to make a technicolor interpretation of what they think might have happened if events hadn't been just what history ruled they had been.

What Irving Stone has done here is fashion a love story. His theory seems to be that Eugene Debs's big mistake was in marrying Kate Metzel. Author Stone seems to think he should have married a girl named Gloria Weston who walked to the altar with a railroad lawyer named Ned Harkness. Stone suggests that all would have been well with the Debs's career if he had just married the right girl. He is at some pains to show that Kate didn't subscribe to her husband's theories either about politics or unions. He shows that she refused his friends the hospitality of his home and twice threatened to chuck Eugene right out into the street.

Pottering Along

Irving Stone displays a genius for sliding off labor history and glancing off climactic events without leaving a dent in his story. Clarence Darrow, the great liberal lawyer, leaves no impression. Labor upheavals, vast social changes and a World War slip by without a ripple. Eugene Debs just goes pottering along, mumbling vaguely to himself.

All in all, Stone just doesn't do right by the foremost Socialist of his time and a man who was a gifted union leader. Debs ran for the Presidency of the United States five times once while he was serving a ten-year sentence in Atlanta for violation of the Espionage Act. The import of that sentence, the blow it struck at unionism and Socialism, and the effect it had throughout the length and breadth of the world, escapes the author. Instead, he has Eugene Debs transforming Atlanta into something which strongly resembles a Salvation Army summer camp with the Justice Department, the superintendent of prisons and the warden awaiting his next word. Eugene Debs was a locomotive fireman when he was 16. He was the author of eight rather distinguished works on unionism and Socialism. He was secretary-treasurer and organizer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the American Railway Union. He was a member of the Indiana State legislature, on the editorial staff of *Appeal to Reason* and editor in chief of *The National Rip-Saw*, a Socialist paper. In all, he spent nearly four years in jail for his beliefs and had a profound influence upon his contemporaries.

IRVING STONE

Whatever Eugene Debs's shortcomings, Irving Stone is transgressing more than a little when he fictionalizes the man's life and leaves the impression that the reader can blame them all on his wife. At the same time, if you can believe author Stone, the man wasn't at home enough to dirty a rug or soil a sheet.

Colored Glasses

By A. F. W. PLUMPTRE

THE INTELLIGENT MAN'S GUIDE TO THE POSTWAR WORLD—by G. D. H. Cole—*Ryerson*—$6.00.

HERE, in more than a thousand pages, Mr. Cole views the postwar world through his accustomed pink spectacles. It is a prodigious effort; one marvels "that one small head could carry all he knew."

As between Russian democracy and American democracy Mr. Cole rather prefers the Russian; at any rate he thinks that it will be easier for Russia to approach his ideal of a pure democracy, without privileges and class distinctions, than for the United States although he is willing to concede that a really severe depression, like that of the 1930's, would produce some very extensive changes in the U.S.A.

With this background, he surveys the financial, economic, political and social situation, not only of Great Britain, but of the rest of the world as well. If you like to use his spectacles you may find that your enthusiasm, together with his, will carry you through the book — and perhaps through the eight other monographs which he has written in the past five years and to which he refers the still avid reader for further details. If you do not share his astigmatism you will only be able to tolerate the book in short spells without a headache. It may nevertheless be useful as a reference book for miscellaneous statistical and factual material (which appears to be accurate) and, more important, for the moderate-to-leftist socialist's view on almost everything you can think of.

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THE FILM PARADE

Darryl Zanuck's Screen Editorial On the Anti-Semitic Problem

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"GENTLEMAN'S Agreement" is so vigilant in watching for signs of anti-Semitism that any adverse criticism of the picture itself will probably bring the reviewer under the general curse. The truth is, however, that anti-Semitism like all the hates and prejudices that plague our civilization, is a fairly deep-rooted phenomenon; and that virtuous social purpose, unless backed by imagination and a driving sense of reality, isn't likely to be very effective against the ancient evil. I must admit that I saw few signs of these exciting qualities in the current production.

Most of the action in "Gentleman's Agreement" takes place against a background of slick-magazine production, a setting almost as fabulous as the one employed in "Lady in the Dark." But while psychoanalysis fits smoothly into this elegant world, earnest social purpose is distinctly ill at ease and moral indignation tends to take on a tremolo that is more embarrassing than exciting.

The editorial voice here is the voice of *The Nation*, but the hands are the familiar and expert hands of slick magazine — and slick motion picture — production. As a further falsification, the director has worked up a great deal of gratuitous excitement over the journalistic hero's crusade, within the frame of the picture, the assumption being that liberal protest against anti-Semitism is as novel to the rest of the world as it is to Hollywood. The journalistic characters are constantly orating, deploring, exulting and snatching proof-sheets from each other to read aloud, as though anti-Semitism were a newly-discovered horror-item, instead of one of the oldest and saddest stories in the world.

Gentleman-in-the-Dark

As the journalist who pretends to be a Jew in order to gather source-material, Gregory Peck appears to be pretty much a gentleman-in-the-dark. An older hand — Spencer Tracy, for example—might have given consistency to the role of the questing journalist. He would have steadied the characterization by some sort of compromise between the demands of the script and his own intuitive feeling about how the mind of a working journalist actually operates. (Though even Spencer Tracy would probably have had difficulty with such lines as "When you get a thing right, Ma, something seems to click inside you.") Gregory Peck, who is still too inexperienced as an actor to get around script-trouble, presents the role just as it was written, without a false quiver omitted or played down; and he leaves you feeling that his overwrought Phil Green wouldn't last a month in the actual rough-and-tumble world of controversial journalism.

The picture has, to be sure, some honest angry scenes, notably a brutal episode in a restaurant, and a sequence in which Gregory Peck attempts to register in a "restricted" hotel. The greater part of it, however, belongs to that Hollywood dream-state which, however agreeable it may be to look at, is no combat-ground for any real issue.

At the same time it must be acknowledged that the anti-Semitic problem, ugly and ramified as it is, needs to be dredged to the surface whenever possible and called by its name. Since "Gentleman's Agreement" performs this task it may be forgiven for substituting editorials for action and handsome sets for reality.

•

"Whispering City" also has handsome settings, since it was shot in and around Quebec, probably the most photogenic city on the continent. It also has a good workmanlike performance by Paul Lukas as an aesthetic who finances himself as a patron of the arts by killing of well-to-do victims. This leads to fancier and fancier villainies and when a pretty girl-reporter (Mary Anderson) finally picks up his trail, he blackmails an unfortunate musician (Helmut Dantine) into pushing her over Montmorency Falls. Up to this point "Whispering City" is a routine thriller. But when the heroine actually disappears, the sound-track picking up her dying scream, then reappears as chipper as ever a sequence or two later with no explanation offered, the audience is entitled to feel that someone in the directorial department is behaving pretty irresponsibly.

There are other oddities to ponder, if you happen to be in a captious mood. For instance, the heroine, though only a humble girl-reporter, drives a fine postwar car and lives in a king-sized apartment complete with plentiful supplies of scotch and a grand piano. It looks as though the Canadian producers of "Whispering City" had borrowed more of Hollywood from Hollywood than its cast of players.

•

"I Walk Alone" contains an idea that I seem to remember vaguely as the germ of a Broadway comedy. A rum-running gangster sent down for fourteen years returns at the end of his sentence to find that nightclub racketeering has passed into the respectable hands of big business and that nothing can be accomplished by rubbing out a partner who represents nothing but a series of holding companies. Unfortunately this excellent comedy-notion has been converted here into lugubrious melodrama, with Burt Lancaster as the unfortunate gangster and Lizabeth Scott as a brooding night-club chanteuse who loves and pities him. Just another good idea gone wrong.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE TREASURE OF SIERRA MADRE. The talented Hustons—Director John Huston and Star Walter Huston—have made this adventure-allegory of the search for gold one of the year's most distinguished films. With Humphrey Bogart, Tim Holt.

THE SENATOR WAS INDISCREET. William Powell in a political farce that tries very hard to be funny and is often highly successful. With Ella Raines.

IF WINTER COMES. Ill-advised revival of the best-seller of the Twenties. With Walter Pidgeon as the masochistic hero. Deborah Kerr co-stars and is sadly wasted.

A WOMAN'S VENGEANCE. Aldous Huxley's screen version of his story "The Gioconda Smile." There is an excellent performance by Jessica Tandy and the film is more literate—though perhaps less exciting—than the average murder-mystery. With Charles Boyer.

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JEWISH FOLK CHOIR

THE Jewish Folk Choir, in its second appearance with the T.S.O. on Wed., April 7 at Massey Hall under the leadership of Emil Gartner, will feature the world première of "A Letter from Pete" by American composer Bernard Rogers, and the first local performance of Schubert's cantata "Song of Miriam."

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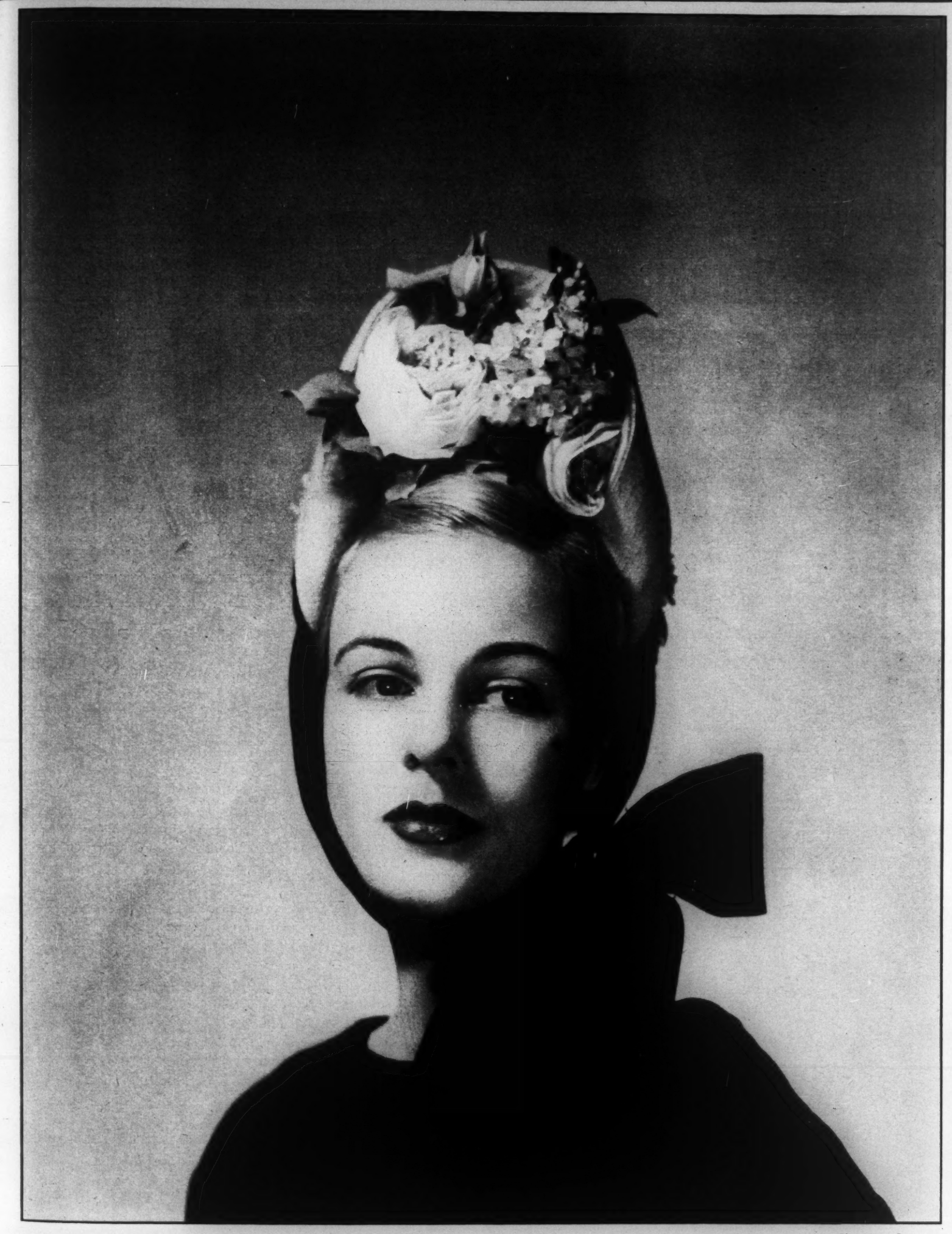

Lavender lilac, pink and yellow roses, on a pink braid bonnet tied with black moire ribbon. By Lilly Dache.

WORLD OF WOMEN

JOYEUX CHAPEAUX TO YOU, MADAME

—and many of them! The Spring hat, circa 1948, is related to the shorter hair-do and longer skirt, is to be selected as carefully as cosmetics, to be put on just so. Swathings of maline or veiling (try pink veiling on a white hat!), clusters of flowers, petticoat ruffles, are Leap Year bait. Crowns are little, snug-fitting. Sailors and others of their ilk are worn straight on the hairline, not on the back of the head. The many bonnets, such as the one in the illustration, would have been at home in the pages of Godey's Lady's Book. All are from a pastel palette of new delicacy and depth—Persian pink, golden flax, apricot, tangerine, turquoise, lilac—and their sole purpose in life is to charm the beholder.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

Blondes and the Men of the R.C.M.P.

By WARD ALEXANDER FOSTER

AS an ex-member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, I always take a great interest in novels or motion pictures which use the famous Force as a background for romance and adventure. But I rarely enjoy them. I have no quarrel with the people who find such fantasies entertaining, but I must confess that after seeing a number of pictures dealing with the Redcoats, I was profoundly shocked by the glaring inconsistencies which confronted me in every scene.

In the first place, I've never been able to understand why the movie moguls always choose French Canadians for villainous roles—especially those called Pierre. The Force was founded in 1873, and since that time the criminals encountered have been many and varied; only a small percentage came from Quebec, very few were known as Pierre, and *none* of them dressed in the *Courier De Bois* fashion of early Canada. Secondly, although I've lived north of the 53rd parallel for a good many years, there were few white girls in the territory prior to 1925.

Even today, with the railroad through to Churchill, only a bush-crazed trapper would expect to meet a blonde with a draped shape trudging across the Barren Lands. The only females in that desolate part of the world are short, dark, and oily. They have raven tresses, Mongolian eyes, and a healthy penchant for fresh blubber. As for blanketed squaws, the Indian maidens achieved the New Look over sixty years ago. The last one to don a quilt died about 1885.

New York Import

And why—*why* do all the scarlet-coated stalwarts have to be sergeants with Irish names? It appears quite obvious that the big shots in the picture business often confuse the Men of the Mounted with New York's Finest—they seem to think that every second Joe is a Kelly or a Paddy Doyle. Nothing could be further from the truth. Most of the N.C.O.'s, in fact, are definitely English. Practically all of them served in crack Imperial regiments before enlisting in the Force as instructors. And furthermore, although some of the sergeants did outstanding work in certain cases, hundreds of ordinary constables have won their laurels—and died, it may be added—with equal distinction.

Books are even worse offenders than the movies. The other day I finished a novel in which the story opened with a Constable Dexter on patrol in a vast, unmapped valley in the midst of the Canadian Rockies. He was riding a horse and was dressed in the style invariably favored by Hollywood — Stetson, scarlet tunic, breeches and boots. The set-up was perfect for whatever the author had in mind, but he hadn't taken the weather very seriously. It was bitterly cold, with three feet of snow in the passes, and yet nothing was said about Dexter's buffalo coat, fur cap, mitts, or moccasins—things he would have certainly worn.

Dexter and his commanding officer, Devereaux, were pursuing a criminal by the name of "Pink" Crillon but, for some unexplained reason, they were always cleverly sidetracked by a gorgeous blonde who'd been accused of killing her rich uncle in Detroit. For a helpless, city-bred filly—she carried no provisions or weapons—that gal certainly knew her way around in the Canadian wilds. She had golden hair, babyish blue eyes, and a slick trick of evading the law. Both Dexter and Devereaux arrested her, but it must have been a very casual performance. She escaped twice and, without benefit of guide or compass, plunged into the uncharted forest. Yet she always managed to emerge into a clearing where there was a cabin conveniently stocked with food and fuel.

The story ended beautifully with the lady proved innocent, Dexter promoted to sergeant on the spot, and all the felons trussed up like fowls in a corner. It was all very romantic and very ridiculous. I tossed the book aside in disgust.

No one has to tell me that the public at large likes—and wants to believe—such colorful yarns. That's okay with me, but I think it's high time some of the phony ideas about the Redcoats were exposed for what they really are. Actually, there's nothing mysterious involved, and although the organization has been known as "The Silent Force" ever since its inception, I can't see why authors and scenario writers have to go to such absurd lengths to obtain the results they desire. If they studied the history of the R.C.M.P. and stuck to the plain, unadulterated truth, their productions would contain more genuine drama than they ever dreamed possible.

They'd learn, too, that blonde frails and superfluous heroics are entirely unnecessary. A touch of femininity may be essential, but girls should be regulated to their proper sphere in the scheme of things; to have them cropping up under the conditions already described overwhelms the imagination.

As the population of the West increased, the current Commissioner adjusted the rules of the Force accordingly. One of the paragraphs in Rules & Regulations stated that no man in uniform is to be found dallying with a member of the opposite sex. That order still stands, and it definitely repudiates such films and musical comedies as "Rose Marie" which had a lot to do with a sergeant who liked to yodel to his sweetheart.

The Force doesn't object to girl friends, but the Mountie of 19[illegible]8 is expected to do his courting in civilian clothes. In addition to this, a man must have six years service and five hundred dollars in the bank before he can be granted permission to marry. Rules like that have a deplorable tendency to reduce roman[illegible] to

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a sor id, business-like level which discou ages warbling Lotharios.

The were other reasons, too, for the s ingent regulations governing the w aring of uniform. Years ago green immature constables were often caught smoking, eating ice crea cones, and downing the odd old-f ioned while garbed in their Sund Scarlet. That sort of thing, the a thorities decided, was incompatib with the growing reputation of th North-West Mounted. Therefore ey stopped the practice—but fast. he result is that to-day the scarle tunic—commonly referred to as " d serge" by the troops—is only worn on special occasions. Thes "ocasions" include travelling on t nsfer, appearing in court, and atten ng regimental dances. In nati l parks it is displayed for the benef of tourists.

The traditional scarlet is also worn when dealing with the Indians. Durin the early Seventies the natives learned to fear and respect the red jacket as the symbol of Queen Victoria's authority. They called her "The Great White Mother" and the lessons she taught them have never been forgotten. The modern custom of wearing "brown serge"—which is the official, everyday uniform of the present—cuts no ice with them at all. It's a bit different with the Eskimos. Until about fifty years ago they never saw a policeman of any kind, and their reactions to various colors have not been recorded.

Delving further into history, authors and producers would find that prodigies of endurance such as those experienced by the Dexter-Devereaux team were not uncommon. In most cases, however, the principal characters met with disaster. Others came through unscathed and lived to a ripe old age, but very few of them were as fortunate as Constable Dexter. Promotions are never given or received so casually; the usual procedure requires a lot of red tape and several weeks consideration. The following anecdote from *Scarlet & Gold*, the official magazine of the Force, will give you some idea of what *can* happen to a man who does a good job:

"It was in August, 1881, that Constable 'Peach' Davis of the N.W.M.P. escorted 1100 hostile Indians from Fort Walsh, near the U.S. border, to the reservation at Eagle Hills, Sask., a distance of 180 miles, without aid, and his only reward at the end of his 18 days journey was a 'Well done Constable Davis—the Force is proud of you,' from Colonel W. Herchmer, officer commanding at Fort Battleford. The U.S. Government had requisitioned two companies of cavalry to round up the renegade Canadian Indians who had from time to time slipped across the border to try their luck fighting for and against Sitting Bull, the great Sioux chief."

I honestly can't say whether "Peach" was eventually promoted or not. Nor have I been able to discover any record of his marriage to a honey blonde. But in 1933—my second year—the old veteran was still alive and working in Calgary.

To continue: In 1911 Constables Kinney and Taylor were overtaken by a howling blizzard on the McPherson-Dawson patrol. Starving and half frozen, Taylor made a gallant attempt to save his injured comrade but the dice was stacked against him. Both men perished miserably.

In 1932 Constable Edgar Millen was shot and killed by Albert Johnson, the "Mad Trapper at Rat River". Reinforcements were immediately called up to dislodge the crazed man from his fortified cabin, and in the melee which followed Constable "Bunce" King was seriously wounded. There was only one alternative and Constable McDowell took it; he bundled the unconscious man into a sleigh, whipped up the dogs, and slid rapidly away on an epic dash of eighty miles to the hospital at Aklavik, N.W.T. His prompt action saved King's life.

In 1934 I met Constable McDowell in eastern Canada. He had not been promoted but shortly afterwards he was appointed to Canada House, London, England. He was recently married to—a brunette!

"– Just Red Cross"

By LYNN HOWARD

HIS name was Bill. When he came out of military hospital he wore two artificial legs. He was conscious of his deformity. He wanted to strike out somewhere on his own and make his new life without pity.

He went out west. With what cash he could raise and his reestablishment credits he bought a little general store and post office in a prairie hamlet. He worked hard. He did well. In seven months most of his debts were repaid and the community had come to accept him as a good storekeeper and something more than a stranger. He was happy.

Then his store burned down. It caught fire in the night. When Bill awoke next morning he was lying on a strange bed, possessing nothing but the singed suit of pyjamas he was wearing. As well as destitute he was helpless. Both his artificial legs had been burned in the fire.

It is not hard to imagine how he felt as what he thought. For days he lay without speaking. The neighbor's wife who nursed him feared that he would die. Bill might have reassured her as far as he was concerned, he was already dead.

One morning he received a letter. It was postmarked from the nearest city and in the upper left-hand corner bore a small symbol—a red cross.

Having the envelope unopened, Bill was afraid for a moment he might weep. He lay a full minute steeling himself—it was that close. But he didn't weep. He smiled. He remembered another time when he had been close to weeping. He had opened his eyes to see an arm bearing a cross as red as his own blood and a hand outstretched. A voice had said simply, "Cigarette?"

He had come to know that hand and voice very well. "Charity, soldier," the voice had chided him once, because even in those days Bill had liked his independence. "You used to give to the Red Cross, didn't you? You used to like to think that through the Red Cross you could help somebody in a tight corner somewhere. All right. Let the other fellow have his fun. He doesn't expect any thanks . . ."

The letter was a start. Today Bill is back in his store, beholden to no one, a man in his own right. Not long ago he wrote to the Red Cross —"I'm not thanking you for what you've done for me, the clothes when I needed them, the new legs and the rest of it. Instead, I want to thank you for being around, so that people like me can help each other when the going gets rough, no strings, no names, no charity—just Red Cross."

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MUSIC

Notes from the West

By JOHN H. YOCOM

AFTER taking a look at North America's orchestras, The New York *Times* made a report recently that should please every Canadian and particularly Vancouverites: "This has been a season of expansion for most of the younger orchestras, but probably the Vancouver Symphony, in its first year under Jacques Singer, has set the record. When the season ends, it will have jumped from 12 concerts to 52. The [Vancouver Symphony] Society has scheduled 12 Sunday afternoon subscription concerts, 26 popular priced Wednesday evening concerts, special concerts and several on tour".

But the *Times* had not seen what the busy-beaver V.S.O. was up to last month, when it set a new record for activity—3 subscription concerts, 4 Pops in Denman Auditorium, 2 Saturday morning children's concerts, 1 in the Friday series on the University of British Columbia campus. And last week was the busiest of all! The orchestra of the year wedged in three out-of-town concerts — 1 in Everett and 2 in Bellingham, Wash.

Leap Year gave the industrious musicians an extra day for the February record. The smash hit program came last Sunday at the tenth subscription: the world première of the new Violin Concerto by talented 32-year-old U.S. composer David Diamond. The soloist was another prominent young American musician, good-looking brunette Dorotha Powers, playing her Earl of Plymouth Stradivarius. Diamond had wanted Miss Powers to play his concerto first. David and Dorotha looked over orchestras in the eastern states for the première, frowned, then notified Jacques Singer he would get it. While Vancouverites listened in the Orpheum Theatre, the rest of Canada could dial the fortnightly Sunday coast-to-coast concert of the C.B.C.

How has the V.S.O. leaped into the front rank almost literally overnight? There are many reasons: an awakened civic enthusiasm, careful administration by the Society executive, promotion by energetic bodies like the Women's Committee under the leadership of its president, Mrs. James A. Campbell, and the Young Men's Committee, and, of course, the teamwork of the musicians. Many are top-notch soloists, like concertmaster Albert Steinberg; some teach at the U.B.C. or the B.C. Institute of Music and Drama. The orchestra has never been so flourishing. Founded in 1919, it was disbanded after two so-so seasons, revived in 1930, and after Allard de Ridder left in 1940 for Ottawa, relied on guest conductors.

The most important generator of the V.S.'s new brilliance is the handsome young man now on the podium. When Jacques Singer first appeared in Vancouver on Jan. 26, 1947, he created a sensation. When he conducted on March 9, his appointment as musical director was announced. The next day Stanley Bligh of the Vancouver *Sun* wrote: "Never before has the atmosphere been so electric or the applause of a packed audience so spontaneous and prolonged. He again revealed genius combined with an understanding of his art and a dynamic personality."

Introduced by Stokowski

Singer's own background partly explains his resourceful handling of the V.S.O.—New York Town Hall debut as a 13-year-old violinist, then Curtis Institute and Juilliard Graduate School, playing in the Philadelphia Orchestra and rehearsal-conducting for Stokowski. When the great Leopold introduced Singer ("One of the greatest conductorial talents that I know") to the Symphony Society of Dallas, Jacques was in as a regular conductor. Joining the U.S. Army early in 1942, he served in New Guinea, at Bataan, Manila and Corregidor. He wears three battle stars on his Pacific campaign ribbon.

Down in Dallas, Singer introduced the works of contemporary composers—Shostakovich, Prokofieff, Hindemith, and Copland. Vancouver now enjoys the same program enterprise, getting Canadian premières like Marc Blitzstein's "Airborne Symphony" last December and world "firsts" like the Diamond Concerto. The subscription concerts, sold out at beginning of the season, tend toward solid fare—symphonies by Beethoven and Brahms, tone-poems, etc. At the Pop concerts (2,000 at each concert) the hair is let down a bit but the over-all quality of performance is still upswept. With an incisive beat and a stern eye Singer sees to that. February Pops included Copland's "The Lincoln Portrait", performed with a narrator, Victor Herbert Favorites, Gershwin's "An American in Paris," the "Warsaw Concerto", and "Jamaican Rumba" by Australian Arthur Benjamin, one-time Vancouver resident. But the listeners also had to lend ears to things like Debussy's "Fêtes" and "Afternoon of a Faun".

Commencing this month, the members of the Women's Committee will be engaged in the sale of season tickets for the 1948-49 subscription series. It should be a "sellers' market."

Symposium

Fifteen students from the Royal Conservatory of Music have been representing Toronto at the American Music Students' Symposium at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, March 4-7, along with students from leading music schools like Juilliard, Curtis, Yale, etc. The symposium aims at the co-ordination of ideas and activities for the benefit of all schools of music.

HARRY SOMERS

Two string quartettes from the Senior School will perform music by Harry Somers and Clermont Pepin. A violin sonata by Murray Adaskin will be played by James Innes, accompanied by John Coveart, and a group of songs by John Beckwith will be sung by soprano Freda Antrobus. When the Eastman Symphony Orchestra, under Dr. Howard Hanson, plays an entire program of larger student works, Toronto will be represented by Harry Somers' "Sketches for Orchestra". This is the first American Student Symposium in which a Canadian music school has taken part.

For the first time since before the war, the Mendelssohn Choir will sing outside Toronto, on April 24 in Ottawa and on April 25 in Montreal Forum. On March 23 and 24 in Convocation Hall it will perform Bach's "St. Matthew Passion".

The two final grand concerts of the Toronto Kiwanis Music Festival, "Stars of the Festival", will be held in Massey Hall, March 8 and 11.

The Volkoff Canadian Ballet will be featured at the Forest Hill Community Centre Concert and Theatre Series in Bessborough Hall on Monday, March 8.

The sixth concert in the popular series of "Wednesday Five O'clocks" on March 10 will be given by a Chamber Chorus of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto, conducted by Nicholas Goldschmidt.

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RADIO

For Wednesday Night Ears

By JOHN L. WATSON

SAMUEL HERSENHOREN'S contribution to the "Wednesday Night" orchestral concerts included "Variations on a Theme of Frescobaldi" by Tansman, the Adagietto from Mahler's Fifth Symphony and "Colony Music" by the Canadian composer Barbara Pentland. The Mahler work, with its broad, sweeping romantic line and its Strauss-ian melancholy, was marred by a rather lazy tempo and a good deal of sloppy string work. Otherwise, I thought it the most palatable item on the program. So often one movement of a Mahler symphony is a lot easier to digest than the whole work!

"Colony Music", which was getting its first broadcast performance, was originally commissioned by the aggressive and enlightened Community Centre of Forest Hill Village and was first performed there on February 9. The music consists of an Overture, a Chorale and a Burlesque, put together in the manner of a classical *divertissement*. The most obvious thing about Miss Pentland is that she is a pupil of Aaron Copland. The spare, sinewy character of Mr. Copland's music is mirrored in every line of the Colony suite, and that is a rather pleasant change from the eternal *rhapsodizing* that characterizes virtually all contemporary Canadian music. Miss Pentland is more interested in the intellectual approach to form and color and rhythm than in the creation of lush emotional overtones. On the other hand she has a bad habit of worrying a musical idea until it hangs in shreds; or, perhaps—to put it even more ungraciously — she simply hasn't enough musical ideas per page of manuscript. The three movements are cleverly contrasted but it seemed to me that there was too little variation of mood and pace within the movements themselves, and that made them monotonous. At any rate, I hope the C.B.C. will give us *several* more opportunities to hear and judge the "Colony Music"—but I don't count on it!

In a competent and pithy talk on Canadian art, Professor Barker Fairley of the University of Toronto suggested that the crying need of Canadian portrait—and figure—painting was for someone—or some group—to free it from the bonds of nineteenth century naturalism, just as the Group of Seven had freed Canadian landscape painting from similar restrictions. I wonder if Canadian art is really so cribbed and cabined as Professor Fairley would have us believe. Is there really no freedom for the creative artist? If not, who is withholding it? I am sure there are any number of Canadian artists who would like to do battle with Dr. Fairley on this topic, on the ground that lack of technique has more to do with the problem than public or critical hostility. The C.B.C. should make this the basis for a radio debate.

I endured ten minutes of Len Peterson's "Maybe in a Thousand Years", broadcast on "Stage 48" on February 22. Most of the ten minutes was taken up with a monologue by one of those tough-talking, heart-of-gold young women so familiar to followers of the soap serials. It seems that this straight-talkin', straight-thinkin' gal was married to a Canadian of Chinese extraction who was being discriminated against by his landlady (and by others, too, I daresay). After listening to his wife's carryings-on I came to the conclusion that race-prejudice was the least of the poor chap's worries. In fact I got feeling so sorry for him I had to switch off the radio.

Why is it that the subject of racial discrimination almost invariably makes monkeys out of the ablest writers? Why does it evoke all the shopworn clichés in the writers' vocabulary? Is it because they intentionally direct their efforts to the lowest levels of intelligence. Surely it is high time for one of our Canadian playwrights to give us an intelligent dramatic interpretation of "the race question"—one that will appeal to the more discriminating listeners by making an honest effort to avoid the outworn platitudes.

Rudely Punctured

Mr. Peterson's effort on behalf of the Canadian Appeal for Children—a drama called "Peace Comes Slowly", broadcast on Tuesday, February 24—was a far, far better thing. The simple story of two UNRRA workers bringing children's supplies to a mountain village only to find that most of the children had already been struck down by an epidemic which they were too feeble to resist, was told with straightforward sincerity and a nice economy of language and emotion, and it was expertly enacted by an unidentified cast. The particular highlight of the program was the beautiful performance by one of the unknown actors as the mayor of the village. Unfortunately the mood created by the play was rather rudely punctured by a decidedly commonplace "appeal" at the conclusion of the performance.

Easily the best fun of the week—though not the best music—was provided by the B.B.C. Orchestra, under Sir Adrian Boult, when they played "Corroboree" by the Australian composer, John Antill. The Suite, taken from a lengthier ballet work, portrays a ceremony of the Australian aborigines at least 25,000 years old. Along with the music went a useful and informative commentary, something that many Canadian programs stand in need of.

On his Wednesday program, March 10, Edmund Hockridge will perform a song by the Canadian composer, Alan Thompson, entitled "Reverie of a Soldier". This song, along with other works by Mr. Thompson, has been published by the newly established firm of B.M.I. (Canada).

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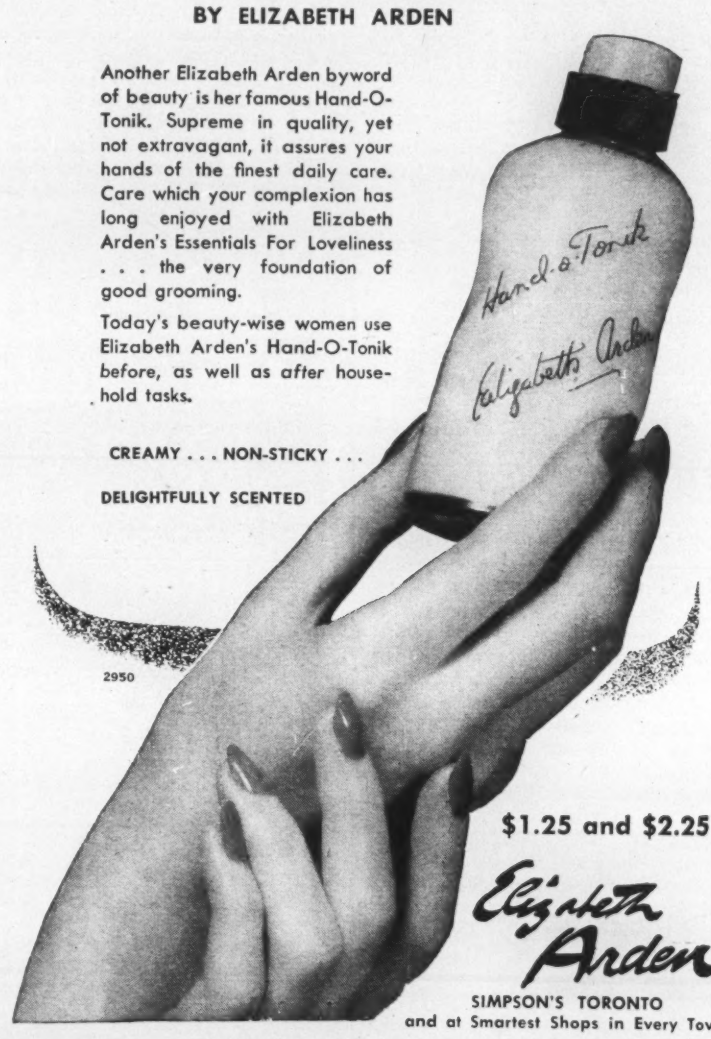

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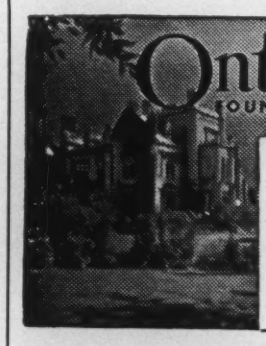

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The Stammering Child

By FREDERICK EDGE

LITTLE Johnny Curtis glanced up nervously as his teacher opened her primary reader and asked the pupil in front of him to begin the lesson. Frantically he found the paragraph that would be his to read and practised mouthing the first sentence.

"Next, please."

Perspiration oozed from the palms of his hands and made wet splotches on the page of his reader.

Expectantly the class watched while he lurched to his feet and shook with tense emotion. In the silence a giggle sounded at the rear of the room.

A few moments later he stumbled blindly back into his seat. Tears of shame and frustration welled up in his eyes. He hadn't been able to utter one word.

One child in every ten suffers from dysphemia, or stammering. Maybe this doesn't mean anything to you. But statistics acquire personality when percentages give way to personal pronouns. If your child stammers, you want to do something about it. You've felt his embarrassment and self-consciousness when he attempted to speak and couldn't. You've probably pitied him because a human without the faculty of self-expression is never happy.

Stammering is usually found in nervous or highly-strung children; often closely correlated with left-handedness or ambidexterity. It may be hereditary or acquired by imitation, rarely shows itself in children younger than four or five years of age, and is seldom outgrown without proper treatment and concentrated effort on the part of the stammerer. A much larger proportion of males than females are afflicted.

Improper Breathing

Basically, where the cause is solely psychological, there are three forms of stammering, all caused by failure to coordinate action of certain muscles and their related nerves. Stammering occurs in the mouth,—organ of articulation. The proximate cause is always the larynx which is the voice organ but sometimes the lungs complicate speech by introducing uncertainty or unsteadiness to vocal chords and chinks in the larynx.

If the vocal chinks do not open soon enough, a stop stammer is caused—apthonga—which completely prevents passage of speech. If the vocal chinks flutter, a stutter results. If it opens too soon, there is a glide stammer.

The nerves and muscular machinery of the breastbone, ribs, midriff and upper abdomen are all vitally concerned with the expansion and contraction of the lungs. A nervous condition causes the stammerer to breathe badly so that he constantly endeavours to speak when his lungs are empty. A child who stammers on vowels—soft sounds formed by currents of air variously shaped by the mouth as a unit—is usually breathing improperly.

One who stammers on consonants, sounds produced by tense closures of the contents of the mouth, has no difficulty in setting the lips, teeth, tongue and gums against each other as required. But he can not release the closure rapidly enough to form the following vowel. The tongue, for example, will not part from the teeth in the word "tempest," seeming to cling to them spasmodically, because the air current does not come through at the proper instant.

One important aspect which should be accepted from the outset is that the child who stammers is as much a patient as one with a physical illness. Consequently, he should be given plenty of healthful foods planned in a manner conducive to normal bowel movement.

Since stammering is brought about by an acute nervous condition caused by the child's lack of confidence in himself, parents should never show exasperation or embarrassment while he stumbles through words or sentences. Remember that the stammerer is far more conscious of his affliction than you are. Wait patiently until he has finished what he has to say.

Let him do anything that might increase his confidence in himself, such as making telephone calls and addressing strangers. Let him do these things at will, or suggest them in an offhand manner. Then be careful that the task does not assume life-and-death proportions. If you suggest that he telephone a friend, don't wait at his shoulder and make him feel that he *must* speak properly. Let him try. And if he can't, let the matter drop without further embarrassment to him. Eventually, when he realizes that nobody is particularly anxious whether he speaks or not, he will lose much of his nervousness.

Another help to overcoming his defect is by suggesting that he read and speak slowly, deliberately pronouncing each syllable, first by himself and later among his family. He may acquire a slow drawl during the process, designed to make speech simpler for himself. Ignore it. The habit will fall away as his speech increases in rapidity.

The important thing is that your child must cure himself. Nobody can do it for him.

One of the more serious aspects to stammering is the resultant psychological effect on the child. Besides a feeling of inferiority, he may develop a hard shell of aggressiveness to disguise his actual feelings of insufficiency and self-consciousness. When and if successfully overcome, the stammerer is liable to become a fine speaker with better - than - average capability to express himself. Tone modulation and emphasis become as important to the stammerer cured as rare gems to a jewel merchant.

Your child can overcome his affliction with a little understanding from you and a great deal of perseverance on his own part. Of course there will be set-backs, but these in turn will be superseded by successes. And yours will be the happiest child on earth when one day a youthful companion says:

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CUISINE

Do You Eat Breakfast?

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

DO YOU breakfast on fruit juice and coffee? Then, according to nutritionists, you are cheating yourself of that extra vitality and endurance which makes you view your work with a friendly eye and which carries you over any mid-morning slump. Even if toast and marmalade are added, your breakfast still has little staying power. The nourishment from such a light meal is quickly used up and then comes a drop in blood sugar, you get that tired feeling, your work becomes burdensome and your fingers may grow clumsy.

Perhaps you are very conscientious in seeing that your family receive their full daily requirements of all the protective foods. But now it has been found that it is not enough to get the proper daily amount of the right kind of food. Nutritionists tell us that it is also important that the total amount of food taken should be fairly evenly distributed throughout the day. They say that when we go for a long period without proper fuel for the body, our energies become depleted and we grow tired. In turn fatigue brings a noted increase in the chances of accident.

Three a Day

A study of 300 college women revealed that chronic fatigue was their leading health problem. It was found that this fatigue was caused by low blood sugar and that it was quickly relieved by more frequent feedings. A stubbed toe or a cut finger may be the direct result of a poor breakfast. A survey of American industry showed that the greatest number of accidents occurred between 11 and noon. It was found that in most cases the persons who were injured had had little or no breakfast. Unlike some animals which fare better on one meal a day, humans require more frequent feedings. Three square meals a day is a sound health rule.

Nutritionists tell us that breakfast is one of the most important meals of the day. After a long night's rest the human machine must be refueled or the body will burn its own tissues during the day. Breakfast should provide both the proper quantity and the right kind of food. It is here that most Canadians are at fault, for the average breakfast is not large enough and it is not well balanced as to food values. In the morning you should have from one-quarter to one-third of the days' total nourishment, of calories as well as of proteins, vitamins, carbohydrates and fats. For example, the average man needs 2,500 to 3,000 calories a day, the average woman 2,000 to 2,500. An active teen-age boy may require from 3,500 to 3,800, the little girl of 9 about 2,000 and a child of four about 1,600. Figure one-quarter to one-third of these. How well does your family breakfasts meet these requirements as to calories?

A good breakfast includes fruit, cereal, brown bread or enriched flour bread, butter, milk, plus egg or bacon. And of course coffee or tea for adults is a good eye-opener. The morning fruit is one of the most important sources of vital vitamins. Oranges, tomatoes, grapefruit and pineapple contain vitamin C. It takes twice as much tomato juice and four times as much pineapple juice to give you the same amount of vitamin C which one glass of grapefruit juice provides. The part of the orange which sticks to the rind contains vitamin C, too, and this is wasted when the orange is squeezed. Therefore it is better to eat oranges whole. Dried fruits, such as prunes and raisins contain valuable substances which our bodies need and they should be served often. Raisins may be added to breakfast cereals for variety.

Mid-Morn Hunger

Cereals are one of the best breakfast foods because they are a source of energy, they supply the pep and vigor you need for your morning's work. Rolled oats, oatmeal and dark farina give most nourishment for the money. Ready-to-eat cereals are bulky. Therefore, when these are used it is important to see that enough is eaten to give all the nourishment you require.

The milk, butter, bacon and egg provide the fats which, because they are more slowly digested, keep you going later on in the morning.

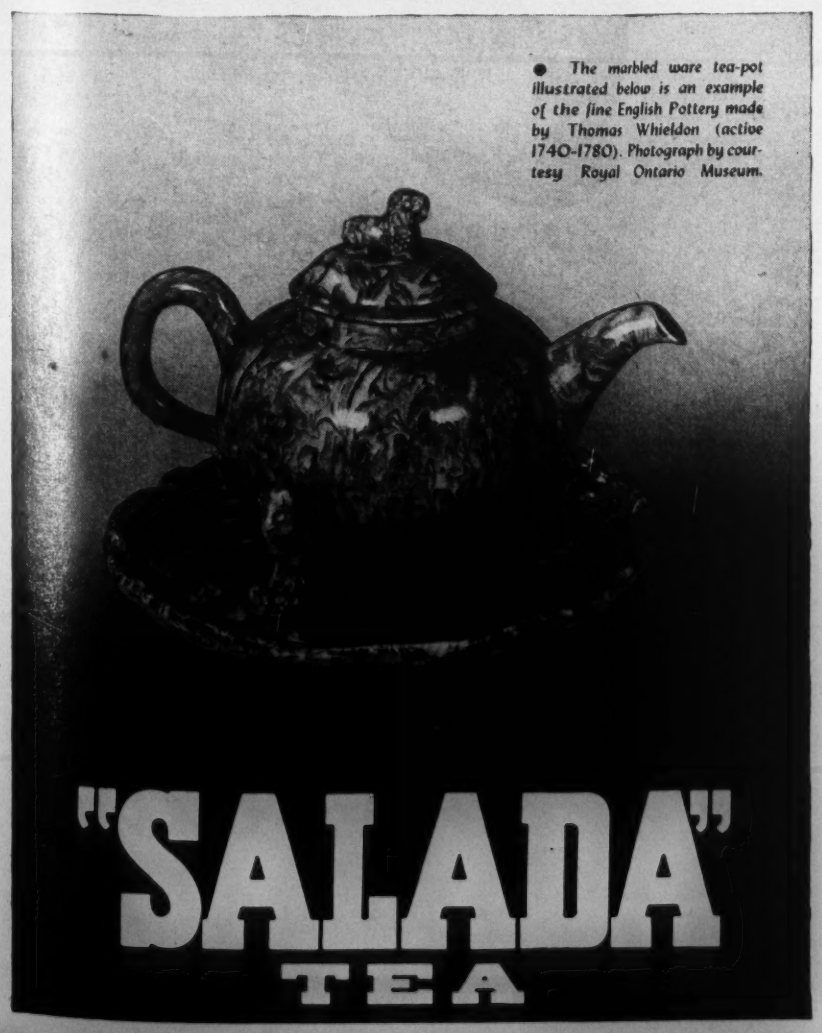
Of course, the eating habits of the various members of the family vary. While the man of the house is more likely to take a fairly substantial breakfast, yet the crowds of men which fill down-town restaurants in the middle of the morning, is a clear indication of the number who do not take the kind of breakfast which carries them through until lunch. Usually some attention is given to the children's breakfast, although surveys have shown that many boys and girls go to school in the morning after having had only a roll or toast and milk or coffee. But it is the women who are the worst offenders in the matter of eating an adequate breakfast.

Perhaps they are so busy getting the family off in the morning that they neglect themselves. It will pay you to sit down quietly after the morning rush is over and take a proper breakfast. You will find that you will be fresher to start your day's work and that the time you spend at breakfast will be more than made up because of the extra pep you will have throughout the morning.

Maybe you are one of those people who protest that they cannot eat in the morning, they are not hungry. The feeling of hunger is not a reliable indication as to whether or not one needs food. The stomach is a very accommodating organ which tries to adjust itself to the amount of food it receives. When small quantities are taken the stomach contracts and a little satisfies hunger. The hunger of those suffering from malnutrition is quickly satisfied because their stomachs have become so shrunken. When large meals are eaten the stomach expands to accommodate them. It takes a lot of food to satisfy the hunger of an accomplished trencherman because his stomach has become stretched. Even though you are not hungry in the morning, if you force yourself to eat, after a few mornings you will enjoy a good breakfast, you will feel better and you will be able to tackle your work with a new zest.

Adequate Fuel

Or perhaps you go without breakfast because you want to reduce. When prescribing a reducing diet, physicians and nutritionists insist not only that a breakfast be eaten each morning but that breakfast should be about equal in calories and carbohydrates and fats to the other meals of the day. If you are on a diet of say 1,200 calories a day, your breakfast should contain some 300 to 400 calories. You may have an orange, an ounce of cereal with half a cup of skim milk and a teaspoon of sugar, and an egg and still be within the prescribed number of calories. At the same time you are receiving the proportions of protein, carbohydrates and fat you need to overcome that mid-morning "gone" feeling. And you will be able to resist the temptation of eating between meals.


The marbled ware tea-pot illustrated below is an example of the fine English Pottery made by Thomas Whieldon (active 1740-1780). Photograph by courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.
"SALADA"
TEA

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VIGNETTE

Mutation of a Cherry

By BABS BROWN

YE CHERRY RIPE was a cozy little restaurant. It had nice, white tablecloths and in the centre of each table one carnation (pink) stood in a tall silver-plated vase—reminiscent of a London taxicab. It was patronized by elderly couples on their maid's day out; isolated bachelor diners lent to it the dignity of a club; ladies' subcommittees often held their luncheons there; and the Friends and Admirers of Thackeray always engaged the upstairs sitting room for their reading and egg tea on the second Tuesday in April.

There was a garden at the back, with a bird bath, a slightly spasmodic fountain and a lot of uncomfortable tables and chairs made of wrought (and re-wrought) iron, and so placed that the insect life in the cherry trees above would most certainly fall into the strawberry jam.

Like so many other establishments of its kind, Ye Cherry Ripe was run by a charming maiden lady with a weakness for black silk bouclé and long amber earrings. The waitresses, no doubt inspired by the name above the door, always managed to give the impression that they would render, with a modicum of persuasion, a pleasing selection of the Street Cries of Old London. The menus were all written in the manageress' aristocratic, if slightly illegible handwriting, and "Today's Happy Thought" which always came at the top of each card was continually being mistaken for a further alternative to soup or tomato juice.

Time passed and the handwriting on the menus grew more and more spidery. It became evident to her concerned clientele that the lady who had been running Ye Cherry Ripe for longer than anyone could remember, was failing rapidly. At last there came the fatal day when the members of the Green Glade Archery Club rang up to arrange for their annual tea (outdoor, weather permitting). They learned the worst—the old lady had passed away and Ye Cherry Ripe was closing! The news caused considerable consternation even amongst such stalwart ladies as those of the Green Glade Archery Club.

But more was to come.

Bar and Bottles

After Ye Cherry Ripe closed there followed an interim of banging and hammering behind the tantalizing privacy of high wooden boarding. Then with a fanfare of publicity and the blessing of the Ontario Liquor Control Board, there opened — the Club Maraschino!

The first sight that greets you as you enter now is a pyramid of bottles behind a circular bar. Beyond this, flocks of little coral-colored tables and chairs nestle about like so many flamingoes and their young. Gone are the white tablecloths and the carnations and Today's Happy (if illegible) Thought is replaced by the unsubtle typewritten suggestion, "How about a Maraschino Special?"

One very remarkable thing, however, about the Club Maraschino is that amongst its crowds of new customers there can still be seen a sprinkling of the faces, familiar of old to Ye Cherry Ripe. Some of the elderly couples for instance, seem to be unable to break their habit of eating there and may now be observed sipping a postprandial port. The bachelors, rather less isolated than of yore, may quite frequently be seen resting a bespatted instep on the chrome bar rail. Eagerly awaited is the advent of the second Tuesday in April and the possible patronage of an even friendlier group of Thackeray's admirers.

The management however is understood to have run into a spot of trouble with the Green Glade Archery Club, whose discussions, of late, have become a trifle over-excited. Rumour has it that at the next session of the Ontario Legislature a new by-law is to be introduced enforcing the checking of bows and arrows before the entering of an establishment where refreshment of an alcoholic nature is served.

Spirits

Beside their mixed clientele, there is one other remarkable thing about the Club Maraschino. Sometimes at dusk—just before the 5 o'clock cocktail rush, a little figure in black bouclé flits between the flamingo tables. She may be carrying a carnation in a tall, silver-plated vase, and it is just possible to catch the gleam of an amber earring. Customers who have lingered longer than they intended over a short afternoon snort have been known to leave hurriedly at this point, muttering words to the effect that it must have been that last drink that did it . . .

But it's not the approach of the D.T.'s. They really do see her. She generally comes at the tea-time hour. She can't seem to remember that it's not Ye Cherry Ripe any more. There is nothing the management can do about her. They just have to accept the fact that, their advertising to the contrary, there's one kind of spirit not for sale at the Club Maraschino.

Mavor Moore, here portrayed in title role of C.B.C.'s current "National School" broadcasts of "Hamlet". Last week Mavor Moore also directed and played a part in the New Play Society's "The Tempest" at Royal Ontario Museum Theatre.

OPPORTUNITY

(After Tennyson)

YOU must wake and call me early, call me early, Mother dear:
Tomorrow might well be the gladdest day we've had for many a year;
For the neighbor lies on a bed of pain, yea, under an oxygen tent,
And his house will be ours to rent, Mother, his house will be ours to rent.

We hoped he'd recover his health, Mother, but his strength appears to decrease,
So it's lucky I got our solicitor to draw up a twenty-year lease;
For the doctor says he'll never pull through: his chances are one per cent,
And his house will be ours to rent, Mother, his house will be ours to rent.

I've had a talk with the doc, Mother, the patient is sinking fast,
So call me well before six, Mother, he'll be gone by a quarter past;
I'll read him the lease and guide his pen to the music of Gabriel's blast,
And his house will be ours at last, Mother, his house will be ours at last.

J. E. P.

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OTHER PAGE

Split Personalities

By W. B. FOSTER

"I'VE been thinking," said the Old Boodler, "about this 'split personality' business."

"Yes?" I encouraged.

"You know, years ago," he went on, "I read about Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. They were the same man. One time this man was Dr. Jekyll and the next time he was Mr. Hyde, two very different persons. I didn't know then that the man's personality was split."

"Split personality," I said, "has been known for some time, but the multitude just got hold of it."

"You know," said the Old Boodler, "I split personalities for years and never knew it. For forty years I got persons normally on the side of the government to vote opposition and vice versa. I split their personalities."

"And the instrument you used," I suggested, "was a gift ranging from two dollars up."

"Exactly," he agreed, "from two dollars up."

"When I began to operate," he went on, "I lived in a place where votes were cheap. I never paid more than two dollars. When I bought a man he would generally throw in his team to haul voters to the polls. Sometimes I liked to think I bought the use of his team and he threw in his vote. It didn't matter, though, which way you took it.

"Later," he continued, "I moved to another part of the country where I couldn't split a personality for less than five dollars and the team was extra."

"Just evidence of inflation," I said, "a process going on since before America was discovered."

"Perhaps," he returned. "Still, the price where I started business always compared favorably with the national average."

"Ever pay more than five dollars?" I asked.

"Yes, indeed," he replied. "In some elections and in some parts of the country I paid ten dollars, even fifteen. I did go as high as twenty for a few votes in one election."

"You really didn't buy votes," I told him. "You should think of these transactions from the psychological standpoint."

"I thought I was buying them at the time," he said; "but now I like to think I was just splitting personalities."

"Have you found any change in late years?" I asked.

"Well," he replied, "after woman suffrage came in I had twice as much business to handle."

"How long would a personality stay split?" I asked.

"Sometimes till the polls closed," he replied. "The split lasted longer with some persons than with others. I got so I knew whether a split would heal before the voter marked his ballot.

"There was one fellow," he went on, "that I took no chances with. His personality wouldn't stay split long enough. I fixed things so when he returned to normal he couldn't do my party any damage."

"How was that?" I asked.

"Well," said the Old Boodler, "I split his personality on election morning, before the polls opened, then locked him up in a small building till the polls closed."

"That was better than taking the risk," I opined.

"Risk?" laughed the Old Boodler. "That client of mine—if I may call him that—was no risk; he was a sure double-crosser.

"Late years," he went on, "a good many persons came to me asking if I would like to split all the personalities in their households, about five to each house. Often I had to pay as high as thirty dollars for the whole family. That's what the thing is coming to now. The old man comes and wants to make a deal for all the voters in the house. The thing is taking on a wholesale touch."

"And as the hour nears when the polls close?" I suggested.

"Ah, yes," he said; "that is often a tragic moment. Plenty of voters holding off for their personalities to be split and not a dollar left to do it with."

"Can't you split a personality with a bottle?" I inquired.

"No doubt about that, he returned; "but the bottles are usually gone before the dollars."

"And all these years," I said, "you thought you were buying votes?"

"Yes," he replied; "buying votes. I didn't know I was splitting personalities."

"Really it was just something on the psychological side," I suggested. "You did the voter no permanent harm. The split healed right away."

"Too soon with some persons," replied the Old Boodler. "That's why I had to lock that fellow up in the little building."

FIRE

HANDS first smote stone, creating flame
Whose brilliance soared without a name.

Once Moses heard a Voice which spoke
From out a bush of fire and smoke.

Today more easily men light
A flame to flicker in the night,

Or build a fire whose waning heat
Can undulate like fields of wheat.

Its radiance ever helps to feed
Man's richest joy, his deepest need;

But what it is, or whence it goes,
No one can tell, for no one knows.

CLARA BERNHARDT

"Minstrel," by John Alfsen, O.S.A., A.R.C.A. American-born Alfsen studied in Canada and Europe and teaches at Ontario College of Art.

Fashion's divisible threesome in grey and daffodil yellow. Almost all things to a Spring wardrobe, the coat is wedded to the suit by repeating its grey flannel in the dolman sleeves and diamond patched neck. Representative of the harmony between coats and suits at

EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 6, 1948 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

Have We Reached the End of Cheap Money in Canada?

By HART BUCK

Since the let-downs in bond prices, first in the U.S. and Canada over the New Year, and again in Canada a week ago, Canadian monetary prospects have commanded notice. Is our famous Cheap-Money Policy, having served us through a depression and a war, now on the way out? Does a forgotten provision of Canada's central-banking law stand in the way of further support of the bond market by the Bank of Canada? Can this law be circumvented without making inflation worse?

Can the government, if it supports the bond market no longer, let it down lightly? Is there any way out, except by reducing money supply and public debt together? A Toronto economic statistician attempts to suggest answers.

THE fairy tales of our earlier days give us much sensible information about giants and ogres and similar unkindly public nuisances. Even if it turns out that ordinary swords and bullets are useless against them, this is only because they have had their own private death hidden out of sight for them from the beginning. Thus, far across the ocean there might be an island, and under an oak-tree on the island there might be a casket, and in a duck within the casket there might be an egg. The hero then has only to find and break the egg, to kill the giant and liberate the land.

Perhaps it is not too unfair to consider Canada's celebrated Cheap-Money Policy as a giant once harnessed but broken loose; and so, it may well be that this giant like the others has had his end reserved for him, in an unsuspected place from the beginning—but, this time, not far away but near at hand. It may well be that the casket of his death is the Dominion Statute-Book, and that the fateful bird is — of all things — the Bank of Canada Act. Here, perhaps, is the egg wherein lies our giant's last end:

"But the Bank shall at no time hold *securities not maturing within two years* having a par value in excess of fifty per cent of its outstanding note issue and deposit liabilities." (1938, c. 42, s. 12.)

Giant's Death at Hand

It may be useful, in assessing the sudden relevance of this provision of the law, to recall that for a government to maintain a cheap-money policy—in other words, a low-interest policy—it must put a floor under the price of its own bonds. To do this, the government, or its central bank, must stand ready to pay the floor price, or better, to anyone who offers these bonds back to it. If anything prevents the purchase of government bonds at a floor price, the Cheap-Money Giant is *kaput*. Here it is suggested, that the Giant's death is even now at hand; and that the Bank of Canada is anxious to make as sure as possible, that he does not die indoors.

As may be seen in the accompanying Table I, the Bank is (as of Wednesday, 25 February) within 10 or 12 per cent of its lawful capacity to hold bonds maturing more than 2 years from now; its lawful capacity being $915 millions, in terms of par value. The uncertainty, as to how close the Bank of Canada is to the limit, results from our ignorance of the basis on which the Bank declares the value of its bond holdings in its weekly and monthly balance-sheets.

If, as is both reasonable and kind, the supposition is hereafter made, that the basis of valuation for "longs" is somewhere above par—say 103—then the par value of longs held by the Bank of Canada will be approximately $801 millions (the declared value, $825 millions); so that these holdings can be supposed to be now within 12 per cent of capacity. The corresponding margin of safety, at the end of January, was no more than 7 per cent. Reference to Table II will show that this margin was never before so narrow, as it was at that date.

Even a month earlier, at the close of 1947, the Bank's margin of safety (on the present assumption) was no larger than now — 12 per cent of capacity, or about 109 millions. Hence it may have been more than conformity with the recent action of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, that prompted the Bank of Canada, early in January and again late in February, to suspend its bids on all Dominion bonds—thereby causing their yields at market price to rise by as much as ½ per cent per annum. The yield of Dominion Perpetuals, which was at a record low of 2.71 per cent not long before the first withdrawal of bids, is now 3 per cent.

Limits Can Be Stretched

Securities maturing in 10 years or later—such as, at the moment, the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Victory Loans—can legally be held by the Bank of Canada, only to the extent of five times the Bank's capital and rest funds. Since the size of these funds is fixed by law, the Bank of Canada cannot hold more than $75¼ millions (in par value) of bonds not callable before March 1958.

Though the Bank never publishes its portfolio, in its recent Report for 1947 it discloses that the par value of its holdings of such bonds, as at the close of that year, was only $45 millions. Thus no less than 40 per cent of its capacity for buying 10-year maturities stood then unused.

On the Bank's holdings of securities maturing in 2 years or less—conveniently called "shorts"—there is no limit at all. But for bonds maturing 2 to 10 years hence, the limit is determined by the total of Bank of Canada notes outstanding (whether they are in public circulation or in the hands of the chartered banks), and of balances on deposit with the Bank. Therefore the Bank of Canada could continue to support the market for these middle maturities, to any extent it pleased, provided only that it were willing to increase its notes and deposits accordingly.

TABLE I
BANK OF CANADA: NOTES, DEPOSITS, SHORTS, AND LONGS, SINCE 31 JANUARY 1948
(In millions of dollars; from the Bank's published statements)

	Jan. 31	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	Feb. 18	Feb. 25
NOTES OUTSTANDING	$1157	$1159	$1158	$1157	$1156
DEPOSITS—					
By Chartered Banks	538	533	506	521	522
By Dominion Government	45	103	124	83	75
"Other Deposits" (so-called)	61	80	67	70	76
In Outside Currencies (about $35,000)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL NOTES AND DEPOSITS	1801	1875	1855	1831	1829
DOMINION BONDS—Declared Value:					
Longs (over 2 years' Maturity)	863	859	857	857	825
Shorts (2 years or less)	931	996	979	954	976
OTHER ASSETS, NET	7	20	19	20	28
TOTAL, SUPPORTING ASSETS	1801	1875	1855	1831	1829
LONGS: LAWFUL CAPACITY, PAR VALUE	901	938	928	916	915
ASSUMED PAR VALUE OF ACTUAL HOLDINGS	838	834	832	832	801
PERMITTED LIMIT OF FURTHER PURCHASES:					
—In Terms of Par Value	$ 63	$ 104	$ 96	$ 84	$ 114
—As a Percentage of Capacity	7%	11%	10%	9%	12%

Without Inflation

The Bank of Canada could increase its note and deposit liabilities—as a distinguished Canadian expert pointed out early in 1940—by buying anything at all, even a new calculating machine for its Research Department. It could, without legal limitation, buy commercial bills of exchange or Provincial shorts (though it has never done so), or debentures of the Industrial Development Bank (if that subsidiary were to issue any). But, most probably, if the Bank proposed to enlarge its capacity to buy Dominion longs, it would do so by buying Dominion shorts, and to approximately the same extent.

Yet for the Bank of Canada to buy Dominion shorts—no less than Dominion longs—*in the open market*, would be likely to increase still further the means of payment in the hands of the Canadian public.

As everyone knows, these have increased unprecedently since before the war; with no proportionate increase in the volume of goods for sale. If the view is taken that all savings deposits, inasmuch as their owners can draw cheques on them at will, are part of their means of payment, then the total is fully $7 billions, which is 2½ times what they were when the war began—so potent a warlock is our Cheap-Money Giant. Even if "inactive savings deposits" are to be estimated and excluded

What Shall We Do With Our Dollar?

In next week's SATURDAY NIGHT Wynne Plumptre will start a series of four articles on the following subjects:

1. Why did we move our dollar to "par" in 1946 and was the result disastrous?
2. Should we go back to a 90-cent dollar now?
3. Should we take off controls and let our dollar "find its own level"?
4. What tests can we use to decide when to change the level of our dollar?

Wynne Plumptre, who last year joined the staff of SATURDAY NIGHT as Associate Editor, was Financial Attaché at the Canadian Embassy in Washington during the war and in 1940 published a book on "Central Banking in the British Dominions."

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Britain's Productivity Too Low

By P. M. RICHARDS

A REPORT just issued by an American organization, the Machinery and Allied Products Institute, Chicago, points to what is no doubt the chief obstacle to the recovery by Britain of the position in the world economy that her past accomplishments and proved abilities would seem to entitle her to enjoy. That obstacle is the decrepitude and obsolescence of most of her industrial equipment and the backwardness of her productive technology. Her trouble goes far beyond her present lack of U.S. dollars and the chaotic condition of world trade; it involves doubt of her long-term ability to meet competitive conditions of the postwar world economy.

From being the workshop of the world in the nineteenth century, Britain has declined economically until her ability to provide her people with the very necessities of life is now in question. This fall is only in part the consequence of her enormous war effort; the seeds were sown long before World War I, in the earliness of her industrialization and her continuing failure thereafter to keep her productive equipment and system abreast of changing conditions.

The American report makes it clear, repeatedly, that its intent is in no way to disparage Britain, but only that of pointing to the real causes of her present low condition, so that industrialists in the U.S. and elsewhere may be helped to avoid committing the same faults. It points out that influences similar to those which brought Britain down are already observable in the U.S. economy.

Startling Comparisons

Startling figures are given on the greater productivity of U.S. workers, as compared with British, due to better American tools, methods and incentives. On the average, American man-hour output ranges from 131 per cent to 597 per cent of the British. In blast furnace products, the U.S. output per man-hour is 447 per cent of the comparable British output, iron and steel products (wire, cutlery, stoves, tools and implements) 495 per cent, machinery 347 per cent, cement 131 per cent, coke 274 per cent, automobiles 518 per cent, radio sets 597 per cent, cotton spinning 148 per cent, rayon and silk 198 per cent, hosiery 173 per cent, boots and shoes 204 per cent, rubber tires 329 per cent, tobacco manufacturing 212 per cent, soap 346 per cent, breweries 203 per cent, food and vegetable preserving 179 per cent, printing ink 230 per cent, and so on.

Not a single one of the 25 British industries investigated was found to be adequately mechanized according to American standards. "This is hardly surprising," says the report, "when we consider that in some cases re-equipment on any substantial scale virtually ceased around the turn of the century, and in some others by World War I." The low rate of re-mechanization in British industries has led in some cases to a vicious circle: the equipment producers, restricted to a starvation diet, are unable to spend money on research and development, so that their product stagnates. In turn, the slowness of improvement in types of equipment available seems to industrialists to justify them in holding on to their old machines.

Management Inertia

A large majority of British industrial buildings were found to be old, and far from suited to modern streamline production methods. In many cases, managements did not seem to be "layout-conscious." Management inertia is stated to be responsible for much of British industry's backwardness, and the report quotes the London *Economist* on the lack of qualifications of many British directors of companies, who are too often appointed for social rather than business reasons. Another important cause of British backwardness is the decline of competition. The growth of trade associations, of price-fixing and market-sharing devices has helped inefficient producers to stay in business.

The existence in the past of an ample supply of cheap but skilled labor, which ordinarily would be regarded as highly advantageous, is suggested as having been a contributing factor in Britain's industrial decline, since it gave management less incentive to mechanize. Another adverse factor has been multiplicity of product design, making for short production runs and high costs. High taxation has sharply reduced the amount of risk capital available to industry as well as the incentive to take risks.

The report sees both British management and labor obsessed with a passion for security and stability, reflected, on the one side, in combinations in restraint of competition, and on the other in "featherbedding" and resistance to mechanization. If the British experience teaches anything, it says, it is the imperative necessity of combatting restrictionism on both sides of the mangement-labor fence, and the supreme value of the competitive spirit in industry.

Swords from all parts of Britain are reaching Ivan Wicksteed, Hertfordshire engineer. Some have been taken from castle walls in answer to his appeal for swords of highest grade steel to repair worn ploughshares.

TABLE II

BANK OF CANADA: NOTES, DEPOSITS, SHORTS, AND LONGS, AT ENDS OF YEARS SHOWN

(In millions of dollars; from the Bank's published statements)

	1938	1943	1947
NOTES OUTSTANDING	$175	$874	$1211
DEPOSITS—			
By Chartered Banks	201	340	536
By Dominion Government	17	20	69
"Other Deposits" (so-called)	3	18	68
In Outside Currencies	—	—	—
TOTAL, NOTES AND DEPOSITS	$396	$1252	$1884
DOMINION BONDS—Declared Value:			
Longs (over 2 years' Maturity)	41	473	858
Shorts (2 years or less)	145	788	1022
OTHER ASSETS, NET	210	9	4
TOTAL SUPPORTING ASSETS	396	1252	1884
LONGS: LAWFUL CAPACITY, PAR VALUE	198	626	942
ASSUMED PAR VALUE OF ACTUAL HOLDINGS	40	459	833
PERMITTED LIMIT OF FURTHER PURCHASES:			
—In Terms of Par Value	$158	$ 167	$ 109
—As a Percentage of Capacity	80%	27%	12%

from the total (as the Bank of Canada has done in its 1947 report), Canada's money supply is still almost $4 billion dollars, nearly three times what it was at the start of the war.

Not that open-market buying of shorts by the Bank of Canada need inevitably augment Canada's total means of payment. Instead, and especially if the buying were on a large scale, our centrally-controlled banking system might get off its pivot. The pivot is, of course, the normal ratio of 10-to-1, between the deposit liabilities of the chartered banks to the public and the reserves that these banks hold against them.

It is thus that the Bank of Canada, by buying $1 million of bonds in the open market and thus increasing the chartered banks' reserves by the same amount, can under normal circumstances count on an increase of $10 millions in the total means of payment in the hands of Canadians. However, the system may be wrenched off its pivot (this is, in fact, its way of resisting inflation); in September 1944, the deposit-reserve ratio was only 7⅞-to-1. Even now, it is only about 9¼-to-1, instead of 10-to-1. Thus, if the Bank of Canada were to enable itself to take up (say) $50 millions of longs, by buying $50 millions of shorts in the open market as well, a double dose of inflation *might* be avoided; provided only that the Canadian banking system were to go off its pivot once more.

As an alternative, the Bank might purchase its necessary quota of shorts, not on the open market at all, but direct from the government of Canada. This procedure would augment only the government's deposits with the Bank of Canada; and thus, would leave unaffected the means of payment in the hands of the public, provided only that the new government deposits were to remain idle.

It is possible to infer that in the early days of February this is precisely what took place. The table shows an increase in the Bank's shorts by $58 millions, and in Dominion government deposits by $65 millions. A Treasury Bill issue of $75 millions was refunded at that time, and it seems quite plausible that the Bank of Canada took the lion's share of the refunding issue; and that, if this is so, the Bank has done so with a view to expanding, for the time being, its capacity to support the market for longer-term government bonds. Conceivably it might do so from sheer prudence; for, as may be seen, the Bank of Canada has not on balance been a buyer of longs since that time.

Further Support Unlikely

If, henceforward, the total of longs and shorts (since longs may turn into shorts in the Bank's hands, thus enabling it to buy fresh longs in their place) were to continue to decrease, the Cheap-Money Policy would of course be finished. By continuing, on the other hand, to buy shorts direct from the Dominion government, the Bank of Canada could continue to support the price of longs with a minimum of further inflation; provided always that the government left the proceeds of such shorts in the form of idle deposits in the Bank's hands. Then the Bank of Canada would be like a man supporting a tub of water against a ceiling with a stick.

Nothing more than this is possible by means of credit created through the Bank of Canada; unless parliament were to relax the statutory limit on the Bank's holdings of longs, a thing which it has not been asked to do.

Conceivably, various government funds might be enlisted into the support of the Canadian bond market. In its 1947 report, the Bank of Canada lists a dozen such funds — the Securities Investment Account, the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and the funds of business instrumentalities such as the C.N.R. and the C.B.C. But such use can be made, at any given moment, only of the surplus cash which these funds may accumulate—cash which, through taxes, contributions, or trading profits, has come out of the pockets of Canadians. A policy of reliance, therefore, on these funds as a device for supporting the means of payment in the hands of the public, and redeeming the public debt. In this case, our Cheap-Money Policy, after thirteen years of life as a giant, would become a ghost at last.

A group of New Yorkers, the Bowery Comeback Association, recently started a "bum of the month" club to give one "down-and-outer" a chance to make good each month. The man will get a rent-free room for 30 days, $15 weekly, new clothes, a shave and a haircut, but must not drink liquor during this period. The co-winners for the first month are shown at left.

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Business Systems Ltd.
Canada Cement Co. Ltd.
Canada Cycle & Motor Co. Ltd.
Canada Food Products
Canada Life Assurance Co.
Canadian Bank of Commerce
Canadian Breweries Ltd.
Canadian Credit Men's Trust Assoc.
Canadian Industries Ltd.
Canadian Red Cross Soc.
Canadian Whitney Pratt
Central Mortgage & Housing Corp.
Chrysler Corp. of Canada
Cockshutt Plow Co.
Community Associates
Confederation Life Assoc.
Consolidated Press
Continental Can of Canada Ltd.
Continental Rug Co. Ltd.
Crown Trust & Guarantee Co.
Dome Mines Ltd.
Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd.
Dominion Stores Ltd.
Drug Trading Co.
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.
Ely Ltd.
English Electric Co. of Canada
Excelsior Life Insurance Co.
Firestone Tire & Rubber of Can. Ltd.
Frigidaire Products of Can. Ltd.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Ltd.
Horton Steel Works
Howell Warehouses Ltd.
Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp.
Imperial Bank of Can.
Imperial Oil Ltd.
Imperial Optical Co.
John Inglis Co. Ltd.
International Business Machines Co. Ltd.
Jenny Lind Candy Shops Ltd.
Kerr-Addison Mines
Kraft Ltd.
Loblaw Groceterias Co. Ltd.
Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.
Maple Leaf Gardens Ltd.
Massey Harris Co. Ltd.
McGraw-Hill Co. of Canada Ltd.
McColl Frontenac Oil Co. Ltd.
Moloney Electric Co.
Muntz & Beatty Ltd.
Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada
Navy League of Canada
North American Life Assoc. Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Soc. Ltd.
Office Specialty Mfg. Co.
Ontario 21st Legislature
Ontario 22nd Legislature
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Pollock's Shoes Ltd.
Price Yards Ltd.
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Standard Chemical Co. Ltd.
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DIVIDEND No. 31

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 16¼ cents per share for the quarter ending March 31st., 1948, has been declared on the Class "A" shares of the Company, payable on the 1st day of April, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1948.

By order of the Board,
E. L. PATCHET,
Treasurer.
Toronto, Ont.
February 23, 1948.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players
Canadian Corporation
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share (being at the rate of $1.00 per share per annum) has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1948, on all issued common shares of the Company payable on Saturday the 27th day of March, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 12th day of March, 1948.

By order of the Board.
N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.
TORONTO, February 24th, 1948.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

New Attendance Record Expected For Prospectors' Convention

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE sixteenth annual meeting and convention of the Prospectors' and Developers' Association, to be held on March 8, 9 and 10, at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto, is expected to establish a new attendance record. Advance reservations are heavier than at this time last year, according to V. R. MacMillan, president, and she recalled that the 1947 convention, which was attended by more than 1,500 persons, broke all previous records by a wide margin. More papers and a wider variety of subjects will feature this year's sessions and Mrs. MacMillan said that the widespread interest in the 1948 get-together could be attributed to the "broad and interesting program arranged by the executive." Robert S. Palmer, executive director and secretary of the Colorado Mining Association, will be guest speaker at the luncheon on the opening day and his subject will be, "Why Mine?" The annual banquet which will conclude the convention is to be known from now on as the Mining Day Banquet and will represent the Association's official salute to National Mining Day, the second Wednesday in March. The purpose of Mining Day, inaugurated in 1946, is to help make Canadians generally more aware of the important part mining plays in the national economy.

•

Men prominent in the mining industry are slated to give papers on the more important mining areas of the Dominion, and many other topics, for the interest of those engaged in prospecting and subsequent early stages of mine development, at the 1948 convention of the Prospectors' and Developers' Association. A number of special attractions will be featured this year, including a map display which it is felt will be the best collection of mining maps ever assembled at one time. Other features will include a mineral display, an exhibit of air photographs, and two quiz shows in the form of an "Ore I.Q." and a "grade I.Q." A feature paper will be Dr. F. J. Alcock's "Geology of Canada", which will deal with the highlights of Canada's four major geological divisions. H. L. Keenleyside, deputy federal minister of mines and resources, will summarize the work of federal departments in relation to the mining industry. A plan to sponsor prospectors' co-operatives as one method of stimulating mining activity in Saskatchewan will be dealt with by W. J. Bichan, director of that province's mineral resources. J. D. Allen, geologist with the Manitoba Department of Mines, will deal with the geology of the Lynn Lake area, emphasizing the problems facing the prospector in the district and the need for continuing thorough prospecting in the area. Two papers are to be presented by Dr. A. H. Lang, of the Geological Survey of Canada, one outlining the present status of air photography in Canada and the other dealing with the possibilities in prospecting for tin in Canada.

•

By next fall, Dickenson Red Lake Mines, in Balmer township, expects to be in production. The Gold Eagle Gold Mines' mill has been purchased and it is hoped to have all the heavy equipment at least moved across the ice before the break-up in May. The agreement with Gold Eagle calls for the payment of $100,000 in Dickenson bonds and 175,000 shares. The mill has a rated capacity of 150 tons per day, but the solution circuit is said able to handle 300 tons per day. Dickenson plans to increase the grinding capacity to a minimum of 200 tons per day. The extension of the rich ore zone from the adjoining Campbell Red Lake Mines has been located in recent drilling. It was estimated in December that Dickenson had indicated 182,000 tons of probable ore grading around $11.75, and

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market Discounting Developments

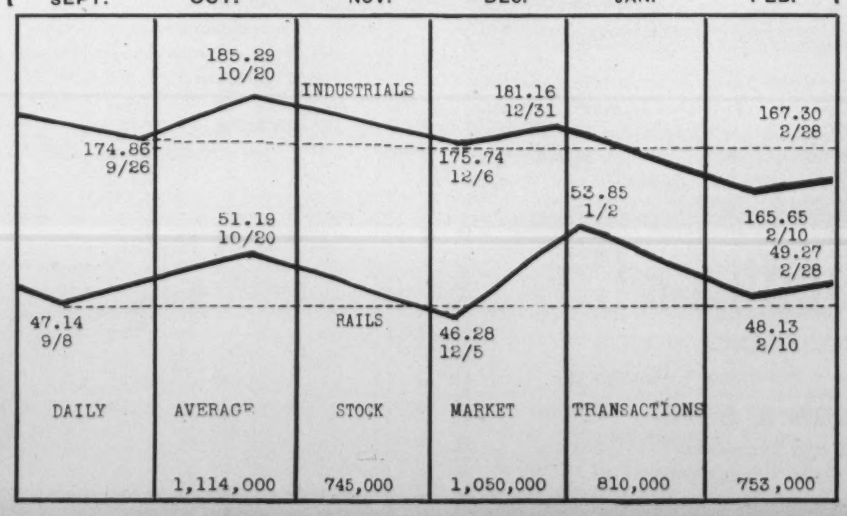
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: While the decline of 1946-7 went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental market turnabout has yet been reached. Intermediate trend of the market is downward with testing of the major 1946-7 support points now in progress.

Stocks continue the hesitant price action initiated when the market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones industrial average, entered the 165/163 area. This is a normal point, as previously indicated, for support and an attempt at a worthwhile technical rally. Failure to achieve such rally here would suggest further market decline, say, to around 155/160, where rally of technical nature would again be attempted.

In general, the market is currently in process of recognizing or discounting a number of developments that are a part of the readjustment period that business has been undergoing for some time. These include the distortion, and ensuing declines, among commodity prices; the upward revision in money rates; prospects that the export balance will be reduced; and revaluation of foreign currencies in line with values. While these processes are painful, they are also corrective, and are thus not without value to the market. While we currently would continue following a cautious course, with cash or buying reserves ample and stock transactions aimed, not at increasing positions but, rather, at grading up the quality, yield and longer-term potentialities of retained holdings, we, nevertheless, anticipate a buying point in due course.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of two dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of April, 1948 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1948.

MONTREAL,
FEB. 25, 1948

S. C. SCADDING,
Secretary

The B. Greening Wire Company
LIMITED
Common Dividend No. 42

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on February 23rd, 1948 a dividend of Five cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable April 1st, 1948 to shareholders of record March 1st, 1948.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.
Hamilton Ont., February 24, 1948.

NEW
RUNNERLESS STRAWBERRY

BARON SOLEMACHER. Produces the largest berries available from seed. This greatly superior variety often flowers in eight weeks from seed. Easily grown; has no runners. Produces great quantities of luscious fruit throughout the season. Has the delicious flavor and aroma of wild strawberries; sprinkle berries with sugar a few hours before serving and they almost float in juice. A showy pot plant and fine for garden. Easily grown. Order direct from this advertisement.

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DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Britain's new flying-wing, A.W. 52, on a test flight over Warwickshire.

G. L. Holbrooke, consulting geologist, is of the opinion the ground under development in the shaft area has an ore expectancy of at least 300,000 tons to the fourth level.

•

A dividend of one and one-half cents per share has been declared by Preston East Dome Mines, payable April 15 to shareholders of record March 15. A like amount was paid on January 15. The forthcoming payment calls for distribution of $45,000 and will bring total dividends paid to $4,515,000.

•

Attendance at Prospectors' Classes held in northern Ontario centres in recent months under the sponsorship and direction of the Ontario Department of Mines, was lower in most respects than in previous years, according to Hon. L. M. Frost, Minister of Mines, who states that "this is another indication of diminishing interest in prospecting as a result of the drop in the price of gold in Canadian funds." Classes were held in Timmins, Red Lake, Fort Frances, Fort William and Port Arthur, with the largest class held at Timmins, where the attendance during six afternoons averaged 34.

•

The program for expansion of the Canadian Malartic Gold Mines mill to treat 1,200 tons daily is underway and construction will commence in the spring. It is expected that the new plant will be operating in July. Considerably more ore was treated in the fourth quarter of 1947 than in the preceding three months, although the amount was under that for the June period. In the final three months' production amounted to $308,830 from 85,726 tons milled, an average of $3.60 per ton. Operating profit after taxes, but before depreciation, was $44,494, as compared with $26,257 in the preceding quarter. For the full year, output is calculated at $1,252,905 from 335,318 tons, or $3.74 per ton, for operating profit of $162,014. These figures do make allowance for any possible credit in December from the government cost assistance plan. Development work is now proceeding to supply ore for increased production.

•

At East Sullivan Mines, where construction of a 2,000-ton concentrator commenced in August, and production is anticipated in the final quarter of this year, excellent progress is reported in building the surface plant and readying the orebodies for production. The mill is so designed that it will easily permit ultimate expansion to at least 5,000 tons daily. No effort is being made at the present time to develop or locate new ore. A recent estimate of indicated and partially developed reserves to a depth of 450 feet was approximately 4,500,000 tons, equal to more than six years' production at the proposed rate of 2,000 tons per day. Average indicated grade is 2.2% copper, 1.2% zinc, 0.02 oz. gold, and 0.45 oz. silver per ton. The recently issued third annual report confirmed conclusion of agreement with Noranda Mines for smelting and marketing of concentrates and assurance of finances for concentrator construction and completion of development. The balance sheet at the year-end showed net working capital of $1,787,398.

•

A semi-annual dividend of two cents per share has been declared by Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company, payable May 1 to shareholders of record March 26. Four cents a share was distributed in 1947, one cent in May and three cents in November. The next payment will call for outlay of $106,533, bringing total dividends paid to $4,839,413.

•

A preliminary geological report and map covering a portion of Fenton township, in the district of Cochrane, northern Ontario, prepared by Nelson Hogg, of the Geological Branch, of the Ontario Department of Mines, has been released for distribution. Indications of strong local magnetic attraction resulted in considerable staking activity in this area. Much work, including diamond-drilling, was carried out by a syndicate composed of members of the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Company following the disclosure of iron formation. The present activity in Fenton township, the report states, is centred entirely around the search for iron ore deposits in the iron formation, but it is pointed out that a few quartz veins and mineralized dikes have been uncovered.

•

Shareholders of Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company were informed at the recent annual meeting by V. H. Emery, managing director, that 1948 would be a year of preparation at the mine with a view to more efficient operations. Capital expenditures will entail $200,000 and are intended to make it possible to lift the daily milling rate to 400 tons capacity and hold it there. Under the present operation this has not been possible, and the mill has been confined to around 300 tons daily. Included in the program will be installation of a new underground crusher on the 2,475-foot level and a new hoist at 2,350 feet. Development work on the three bottom levels since the first of the year has continued to extend ore lengths developed during 1947 and 1946. J. B. Tyrrell, president, stated he believed prospects were bright for a substantial increase in production, and he hoped in dividends, as soon as underground developments for milling are advanced.

•

Development at MacDonald Mines, in the Rouyn area of Quebec, is to be directed to the immediate objec-

(*Continued on Page 35*)

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

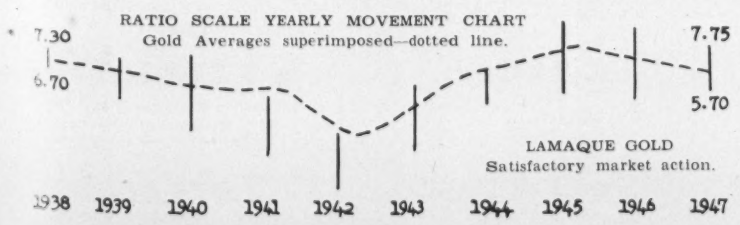
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

LAMAQUE GOLD MINES LIMITED

PRICE - 21 Feb. 48 -	$6.75			Averages		Lamaque
YIELD -	2.2%	Last 1 month	Down	3.5%	Down	4.6%
INVESTMENT INDEX -	245	Last 12 months	Down	9.2%		Unch.
GROUP -	"B"	1942-46 range	Up	193.6%	Up	216.7%
RATING -	Average	1946-48 range	Down	37.9%	Down	36.5%



SUMMARY:—Some months ago when attempting to evaluate Lamaque Gold, it was suggested that better dividends must be in store for shareholders, otherwise the stock would not sell on the low yield basis then provided. The current yield, shown above, of approximately 2.2% is based on the last two half yearly dividends of .07c and .08c respectively, which are a decided improvement over the .02c and .02½c previously paid.

During past months we have occasionally brought to your attention some of the gold stocks that seem to merit consideration, and which could be included in any well diversified portfolio. It might be considered that, at least 5% of total funds could be so invested. Lamaque Gold seems eligible for consideration.

It is interesting now, in view of the wide declines in many industrial issues, to see how well these golds have acted. Lamaque, for instance, is currently selling appreciably higher than when last brought to the attention of Saturday Night readers. It still seems to have attraction even if the yield is still inadequate. Aside from the low yield, Lamaque is above average.

4% First Mortgage Bonds

United Grain Growers, Limited

The new issue of United Grain Growers, Limited Bonds are being offered to provide funds to acquire an additional 115 elevators in Saskatchewan and Alberta making a total of 635 owned by the Company.

We offer, as principals,

United Grain Growers, Limited

First Mortgage 4% Sinking Fund Bonds, Series "C"

Denominations: $500 and $1,000

Price: 100 and interest, to yield 4%

The sinking fund provided for the First Mortgage Bonds is sufficient to retire virtually the entire issue by maturity.

Earnings statement and balance sheet, together with additional information regarding the Company are included in the prospectus, copy of which will be forwarded gladly upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

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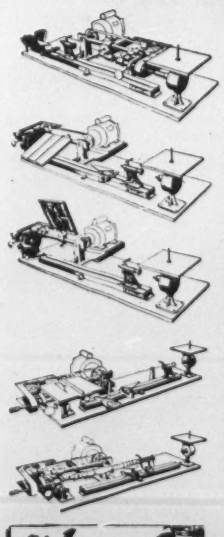

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Safety Responsibility Laws or Compulsory Motor Insurance?

By GEORGE GILBERT

It has been evident for some time that unless the Financial Responsibility Laws for motorists in force in the various States of the United States and the Provinces of Canada were further strengthened, there would be strong pressure for compulsory insurance legislation which would be difficult if not impossible to resist.

To remedy the defects of the financial responsibility laws, what are known as Safety Responsibility Laws have been enacted in some 22 States and in the Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta, and they have already produced highly interesting results.

ALTHOUGH it is admitted that the person carrying automobile insurance is in a better position to meet his liability to compensate those injured through the operation of his car than the person who is not insured, there is considerable difference of opinion as to the degree of compulsion which should be applied to the motorist in respect to insurance. However, public opinion polls show that many people still believe in compulsory insurance as one of the remedies that should be applied to the motor accident situation.

While compulsory insurance laws for motorists are in effect in Great Britain and in several other countries, they have not found favor with respect to private cars in Canada or in the United States, except in the State of Massachusetts, where compulsory automobile insurance has been in effect for some twenty years, with slight amendment to the law from time to time, and in spite of frequent demands for its repeal from various quarters.

One of the reasons why compulsory insurance for motorists has not been adopted in any other State of the United States or in any Province of Canada with respect to private car owners has been the experience with it in Massachusetts where it has resulted in an increase in premium rates over the general average, a material increase in the cost per claim, and a much higher claim frequency than in other comparable territories.

No Safety Measure

What is often overlooked by the advocates of compulsory automobile insurance as a solution of the problem of highway safety is that there is not a single provision in such a law which is conducive to highway safety. It has no effect so far as preventing accidents is concerned, as it is simply a method of providing compensation to persons injured as a result of motor accidents. It is also erroneously held that it covers all motor accidents. But before the insurer is required to pay, it is necessary to establish that the owner or driver is legally liable for loss or damage sustained by others by reason of negligence in the operation of the insured motor vehicle.

It is quite plain that compulsory insurance does not provide a satisfactory solution of the problems created by motor accidents, because there are still a large number of persons injured yearly in Massachusetts as a result of automobile accidents who, for various reasons, are not able to recover damages for their injuries. That leads to the conclusion that something different from compulsory insurance is required if compensation is to be provided for all those injured in motor accidents through no fault of their own.

Instead of compulsory insurance laws, most of the States of the United States and all the Provinces of Canada except Quebec, have enacted what are known as financial responsibility laws, which in effect provide that any owner or driver against whom judgment has been rendered for damages resulting from bodily injury or death or property damage exceeding $25, shall have his licence suspended until the judgment is satisfied and the driver has filed proof of his financial responsibility for the future by way of an insurance policy, a security bond or cash deposited with the specified authority. The legal limits required are $5,000 for bodily injury to, or death of, any person in one accident, $10,000 for bodily injury to, or death of, all persons in one accident, and $1,000 for damage to property.

Defects Disclosed

While these financial responsibility laws were a considerable improvement on previous legislation, they have certain defects as they only operate to keep the financially irresponsible driver off the highway if a judgment is rendered against him and is not satisfied. Often no action is taken by injured persons because they find that the driver is "judgment proof" or that recovery of a judgment is very unlikely. So these culprits continue to drive as before. Another defect is that there is no guarantee that the first accident will be compensated.

To remedy some of the defects of the financial responsibility laws there has been developed what is known as the Safety Responsibility Law which is now in force in some 22 States of the United States and in the Provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta. In Manitoba, where it was enacted in 1945, it has had the effect of inducing the great bulk of motorists to take out insurance as the simplest and surest method of avoiding future difficulties.

This law has also had the effect in Manitoba of reducing the number of injuries per 1,000 motor vehicles registered, and also the number of deaths per 1,000 of motor vehicles registered. One of the basic provisions of the Manitoba law is that in the event of a motor vehicle accident which results in injury to, or the death of, any person, or damage to property exceeding $25, the licence of the driver and the registration of all motor vehicles listed in the name of the person driving or owning any and every vehicle involved in the accident are suspended unless the driver or owner has previously given proof of financial responsibility.

Vehicles Impounded

Another basic provision is that any and every motor vehicle involved in the accident is impounded unless proof of financial responsibility has previously been given. This applies whether the vehicles involved are registered in the area where the law is in force or elsewhere. The vehicle remains impounded until the owner or driver deposits a sum sufficient to cover any claims arising from the accident, and, in addition, files proof of financial responsibility for the future.

To meet the case of the victim of the first accident of a driver who has not previously filed proof of financial responsibility there has been set up in Manitoba, British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta what is known as an Unsatisfied Judgment Fund, the money being obtained by a small levy against the motor car owners, except in British Columbia, where the insurance companies have assumed financial responsibility for any claims on the Fund which may arise.

From this fund any person who has obtained judgment for damages for bodily injury or death resulting from a motor vehicle accident, and who has been unable to recover from the judgment debtor, may obtain recompense to the same limits as those required in proving financial responsibility — $5,000 and $10,000. Upon obtaining recompense from the Fund, the judgment creditor assigns his judgment to the Fund and the judgment debtor is thereafter denied any and all rights to operate a vehicle until he has reimbursed the Unsatisfied Judgment Fund in full, with interest, and has filed proof of financial responsibility for any future accidents.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to obtain some information about a company called the World Marine and General Insurance Company, whose head office is in London, Eng. What is its financial position in Canada, according to Government figures, and what is the extent of the business it transacts in this country? How long has the company been in existence, and has it a large capital?

J. B. M., London, Ont.

The World Marine and General Insurance Company, Limited, with head office in London, Eng., and Canadian head office in Montreal, was incorporated in 1894, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion licence and registry since 1923. Its authorized and subscribed capital is £250,000, of which £100,000 is paid up. According to the latest published Government figures, its total assets in Canada at the end of 1946 amounted to $441,046, while its total liabilities in this country were $206,685, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $234,361. In 1946 its fire insurance premiums written in Canada amounted to $72,247 and its casualty insurance premiums written in this country totalled $148,838. Its total income in Canada was $221,482. Its net fire losses incurred were $45,176; its casualty losses, $77,518; and its total expenditure in this country was $217,857. This company is a member of the Northern Assurance Group, is regularly licensed and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders. It is safe to insure with, and all claims are readily collectable.

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W. L. HARRINGTON,
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PROGRESS IN 61st YEAR

1946		1947
$3,041,798.74	TOTAL INCOME	$ 3,576,368.74
8,934,567.91	ASSETS	10,275,523.25
6,680,663.23	RESERVES and all Liabilities	7,975,466.15
1,005,300.00	CAPITAL STOCK (Paid Up)	1,005,300.00
2,253,904.68	SURPLUS SECURITY (To Policyholders)	2,300,057.10

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Decline in Invisible Exports Alarms U.K.

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

One of the most disturbing features of 1947 as far as Britain is concerned, says Mr. Marston, was the collapse of her invisible exports which showed a net deficit of £15 millions, as against a credit of £114 millions the previous year and a pre-war figure which paid for a quarter of the country's total imports.

With imports already cut and exports apparently nearing the limit of expansion, a radical change in British economy to meet rapidly changing world requirements appears the only solution.

London.

IN A supplement to celebrate its jubilee the London *Financial Times*, reviewing the rise and relative decline of Britain as a world trading power, stressed the essential need to restore the nation's invisible exports. Britain must still import food and materials on a large scale while there is not the old automatic demand for her manufactures, and the gap has to be filled by such services as banking, insurance, and shipping.

One of the most disturbing features of an altogether dispiriting review of the balance of payments in 1947, shown in a recent official White Paper, is the collapse of Britain's invisible exports. Only shipping made a satisfactory showing, with a net surplus of £17 millions, compared with a net surplus of £9 millions in 1946. (In 1938, when both payments and receipts on account of shipping were considerably smaller, the net surplus was £20 millions.) The net sum accruing from interest, profits and dividends was down from £75 millions in 1946 to £51 millions; in 1938 it was £175 millions.

But the net result of a variety of items covering investment income, financial services such as insurance, tourism, and film remittances, was a deficit of £32 millions. The comparable figure for 1938 was a credit of £228 millions, which met the cost of about one-quarter of that year's total imports. A net deficit on "invisibles" of £15 millions, in place of a credit of £114 millions even in 1946, is a sorry picture indeed.

Elements in Position

It would be instructive to have the figures broken down into finer detail, but some general elements in the position may be noted on the information available from the statement accompanying the figures or from other sources. Investment income has, of course, been reduced by sales of investments to help in financing the war; additionally, debts have been accumulated overseas which involve the remittance of interest.

Similarly, net shipping earnings, by comparison with pre-war, are reduced not only by loss of vessels by enemy action but also by the need to spend more on foreign shipping facilities in consequence. Insurance has expanded remarkably in many countries, but it has not been correspondingly remunerative: indeed, claims experience has been quite catastrophic in some cases.

It is clear that banking and other financial services are not making the contributions required of them. The efforts to revive London as an international financial centre have, in fact, been rather disappointing; and this year, since those discouraging figures were published, events have made such a revival still more difficult.

The enormous total deficit on overseas payments is hardly calculated to inspire confidence. (The gap last year was between receipts of £1,430 millions and payments of £2,105 millions—a deficit of £675 millions.) And not only has devaluation of the franc raised doubts whether the value of the pound can be maintained but the free foreign exchange market in Paris accompanying the move threatens to attract much of the foreign exchange business which used to be transacted in London when there were fewer restrictions.

What is the solution? Obviously, full restoration of London as a world financial centre will never be possible until sterling is freely convertible into any currency. But it has already been proved, in the ill-fated attempt last year which cost the sterling area hundreds of millions of dollars, that convertibility must come after the general payments problem is solved, and it cannot, therefore, make any contribution towards the solution.

It seems, therefore, that we shall have to wait many years before London plays anything like its pre-war part in international finance — and no-one can be sure that pre-war financing methods will be applicable to the commercial transactions of future years.

Expansion of Exports

If Britain has really lost most of the net income that used to provide for more than a quarter of her imports she can only balance her accounts by expanding visible exports still further or by cutting the quantum of imports—even at more normal prices than those prevailing last year. The expansion of exports is already proving difficult, and unless the channels of world trade can be cleared this solution can be virtually ruled out of account. The alternative means a permanent contraction of world trade.

It is, however, too easily taken for granted that trade between manufacturing countries must necessarily be less than trade between primary-producing countries on the one hand and manufacturing countries on the other.

To take a few random examples: Britain can produce (indeed, rightly or wrongly, contemplates producing) clocks and watches on a large scale, yet she has for a long while imported them from Switzerland and the U.S.A.; the U.S.A. is a big textile producer but can also be a good market for British textile products; Britain imports big medium-priced automobiles from the States and Canada and exports small cars to them. International division of labor does not presuppose that some areas are industrially developed while others are not.

It will evidently be necessary, however, to adapt an economy like Britain's to a radical change in world requirements. As secondary industries are developed in many countries Britain will probably have to concentrate more energy on her primary industries, including an agriculture which will have to provide some of the food previously imported.

As primary industry develops elsewhere it will be necessary to shift the emphasis again. The evolution of policy will not be easy. It may involve temporarily a further lowering of the standard of life.

• •

News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 33)

tive of preparing the mine for production and sale of zinc and pyrite concentrates, Carlton Street, president, reports. The zinc concentrates are to be sold and refined in the United States and the pyrite in markets which may be available. The company's engineers estimate that 4,482,405 tons of ore, averaging more than five per cent zinc and 80 per cent pyrite, or over eight years' supply for a mining and milling rate of 1,500 tons daily, will be obtained from the upper level No. 1 orebody. The new massive sulphide orebody on the 925-foot horizon is estimated, from work to date, to contain 1,300 tons per vertical foot, averaging at least seven per cent zinc. With $300,000 working capital, and options arranged to net a further $1,400,000, directors feel this new financing should assure the capital cost of the first unit of the concentrator and necessary plant.

•

Net profit of 10.72 cents per share was earned by Macassa Mines in 1947, as compared with 11.5 cents in the preceding year. Tonnages treated and production were higher than in 1946, but the grade was down $1.10 per ton at $14.09. Operating costs increased by a few cents per share. In the final quarter of 1947 net profit per share was 3.43 cents and net recovery per ton $14.92.

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The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1947

ASSETS

Real Estate (Head Office Buildings)		$ 10,000.00
INVESTMENTS:		
Bonds and Debentures at Book value (par value $1,462,765.76)	$1,453,058.17	
PLUS: Amount to increase to values approved by Dominion Government	63,920.55	
Market Value—as approved		1,516,978.72
Deposits with Trust Companies for investment		15,000.00
Cash on hand		10,130.49
CASH IN BANKS:		
Canadian Bank of Commerce, Portage la Prairie, Man.	$ 143,011.20	
Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp., Winnipeg, Manitoba	4,498.36	
		147,509.56
Interest accrued on investments		11,508.18
Agents' Balances and Premiums uncollected		64,093.74
Unpaid Assessment		9,627.47
Surrender Value of Life Insurance Policies		5,700.26
Admitted Assets		$1,790,548.42
CONTINGENT ASSETS:		
Amount of reserve for unlicensed, unsecured Re-Insurance		$ 31,001.94
Unassessed Premium Notes		926,729.80

LIABILITIES

Unpaid claims in process of adjustment		$ 48,267.32
LESS: Re-Insurance thereon		23,689.97
Unpaid Claims—Net		24,577.35
Reserve of Unearned Premiums (Dominion Government Standard)		302,993.30
Reinsurance Premiums Held as Reserve		171,692.99
Reinsurance Accounts Payable		31,807.54
Sundry Accounts and Accrued Taxes		35,093.62
Liability to Employees' Retirement Fund		39,987.52
Total Liabilities		606,152.32
GENERAL RESERVES:		
Reserve for Contingencies	$ 25,000.00	
Reserve for Future Fluctuation of Investments	125,000.00	
Reserve for unlicensed, unsecured Reinsurance	31,001.94	
		181,001.94
Total Liabilities and Reserve		787,154.26
SURPLUS:		
Unallotted Surplus		1,003,394.16
TOTAL		$1,790,548.42

CERTIFICATE TO POLICYHOLDERS

We certify that we have audited the books, accounts and vouchers of The Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company for the year ended 31st December, 1947. We have obtained all the information and explanations required, and after due consideration, have formed an independent opinion as to the financial position of the Company. In our opinion so formed the Balance Sheet herewith is properly drawn up so as to present a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31st December 1947, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company. All transactions of the Company that have come under our notice have been within the objects and powers of the Company.

Winnipeg, Canada,
17th January 1948.

G. B. HARE & CO., C.A.
Auditors.

M. G. TIDSBURY, President E. H. MUIR, Vice-President A. H. THORPE, General Manager A. G. HALL, Asst. Gen. Mgr.

DIRECTORS: M. G. TIDSBURY, E. H. MUIR, E. D. ALDER, K.C., JAMES McKENZIE, ARTHUR SULLIVAN, K.C., J. C. MILLER, K.C., HON. D. L. CAMPBELL, M.L.A., JOSEPH TRIMBLE, E. L. KITCHEN

"The Company operates under the Dominion Insurance Act and is subject to Annual Inspection by Dominion Government Officials"

FIRE AND WINDSTORM

Company Reports

Toronto Mortgage

A NET profit of $100,370 is reported by Toronto Mortgage Company for 1947, compared with $99,327 for 1946. Added to the balance brought forward from the previous year, this made $233,932 available for distribution, and after payment of $98,650 dividends there is a balance of $135,282 carried forward.

Debentures matured during the year amounted to $605,000. Renewals and new debentures have been issued for $382,200. New mortgages and renewals amount to $804,800.

Assets include cash $121,890 and investments $1,049,072 (market value December 31, $1,292,844) with main items being Dominion and Provincial bonds $621,089, and shares in other companies $313,398. Provision was $50,000 for taxes.

Guelph & Ontario

GUELPH & Ontario Investment and Savings Society for 1947 shows total assets of $6,475,395. Mortgage investments at $3,610,299 are $68,063 higher. Government bonds, municipal debentures and other bonds amount to $2,223,035. Deposits in the savings department increased by $62,517 at $2,276,026, a new high. Debentures issued amount to $2,622,759 compared with $2,680,921 for 1946. Liquid assets are 118 per cent of the savings deposits.

Profits were $93,513, an increase of $1,168 over the previous year. The usual dividend of 5 per cent was paid on the capital stock; $40,000 was transferred to investment reserve and the balance at credit of profit and loss is $36,306.

Chartered Trust

IN ADMINISTERING $44.7 million of total assets in 1947, the Chartered Trust & Executor Co. made a net profit of $184,178, a decline from 1946, the best year in the company's history. Appropriations were also down and after $50,000 was transferred to Rest, the earned surplus increased during the year from $95,092 to $97,029.

Henry E. Langford, general manager, reports that the real estate market apparently reached its peak early in 1947, and since then demand has slowly declined. There was also less activity on the stock market, the cash value of shares traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange in 1947 declined 38 per cent from 1946. This in turn reduced the income of the stock transfer and clearing house departments.

The savings on deposit in Toronto ($9,350,000) is 13 per cent higher than a year ago. The savings department started in Montreal in the spring of 1947, had slightly over one million dollars on deposit at the end of 1947.

Estates, trusts and agencies increased both in number and value to $31.8 million, an increase of 18 per cent over 1946, the most substantial yearly increase since the company started business.

Empire Life

DURING 1947 the Empire Life Insurance Company increased its business in force from $70,970,105 to $77,869,577. The new business placed in force was $13,264,578, compared with $14,282,634 in the previous year. Assets at the end of 1947 totalled $15,757,426, compared with $14,775,922 at the end of the previous year. Surplus, special reserves and shareholders' funds amounted to $1,529,089, compared with $1,526,245 at the end of 1946. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1947, including dividends, totalled $916,848, compared with $954,236 in the previous year. Total receipts in 1947 were $2,767,367, as against $2,767,924 in 1946. Total disbursements in 1947 were $1,758,055, as against $1,730,989 in the previous year. The interest rate earned on the invested assets was 3.85 per cent, as compared with 3.93 per cent in 1946. During the year the policy reserves were increased from $12,597,052 to $13,414,835. A 4 per cent dividend on the paid-up capital stock was declared, payable March 1, 1948.

Dominion of Canada General

FROM the 61st annual report of the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company, covering the operations of the past year, it is plain that 1947 was a year of substantial growth. In the casualty and fire departments the net premiums totalled $2,300,000, showing an increase for the year of $500,000. In the life department the new business written amounted to $6,000,468, bringing the total insurance in force at the end of the year to $35,188,603, compared with $28,811,798 at the end of 1946. Total income in 1947 was $3,576,369, compared with $3,041,799 in the previous year. Assets at the end of 1947 amounted to $10,275,523, compared with $8,934,568 at the end of the previous year, while the surplus as regards policyholders at the end of 1947 was $2,300,057, compared with $2,253,905 at the end of 1946. Losses in the fire and casualty departments were slightly higher in 1947 at 46.74 per cent of the premiums, while in the life department the mortality experience was very favorable, being 64.1 per cent of the expected or tabular rate.

Third Can. Gen. I. T.

NET assets of Third Canadian General Investment Trust Ltd. (including cash and accrued interest and dividends) had a value of $3,389,627 at Dec. 31, 1947, compared with $3,441,294 at the end of 1946. On a per share basis, net apparent liquidating value was $5.18, against $5.26 the year before, $5.11 at Dec. 31, 1945, and $4.30 at the end of 1944. Investments, consisting entirely of marketable securities on which quotations were available, carried at $2,275,671 had a market value of $3,266,273 at Dec. 31, 1947.

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1947, income from investments totalled $164,468 and after all expenses there remained net profits of $152,623, or 23.3 cents a share, compared with $146,782, or 22.4 cents a share for 1946. Earned surplus account totalled $364,029, or moderately above $334,656 a year ago. As a result of changes in the portfolio, profits amounting to $115,236 were realized on securities sold and redeemed and capital surplus stands at $1,364,647.

G. B. & C. Investment Corp.

NET profit of $175,762, equivalent to $5.08 per share, $5 cumulative, $50 par preferred, shown by Great Britain & Canada Investment Corp. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1947, represented the highest earnings reported since 1931 and compared with $132,605, or $3.75 per share preferred for 1946. Investment and stock dividend revenue, less taxes deducted at source, totalled $303,489 for the latest year, against $287,605 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, and after management and other expenses and balance of income and other taxes there remained $278,972 available for debenture interest, as compared with $261,858 the preceding year. Loss on exchange amounted to $3,210, against $732. Giving effect to the payment of $4.50 per share on the preferred stock on April 1, 1948, arrears on the stock amounted to $76.50 per share.

Investments carried at or under cost of $6,293,279 had a market valuation of $6,995,067 as at Dec. 31, 1947. At the close of the preceding year the book figure was $6,382,313 and the market value $7,010,881.

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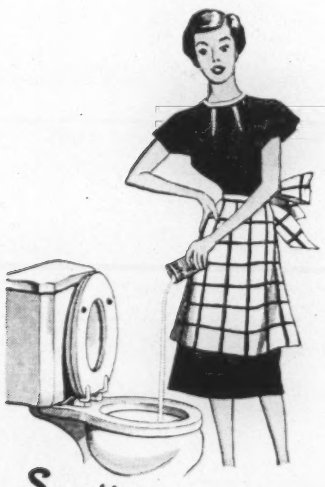
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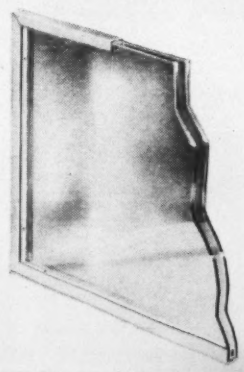
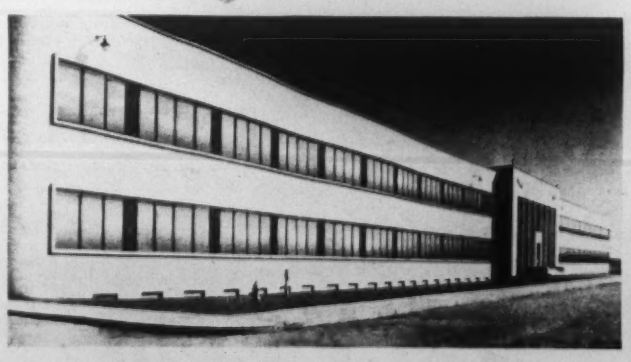
SO THOROUGH FOR GROWN-UPS

These BIG WINDOWS hold in precious heat!

Imagine . . . windows that actually *stop heat* from flowing through to the outside. Large areas of glass that keep rooms warm right up to the pane in coldest weather, stop downdrafts and flood rooms with light! That's what Twindow insulating windowpanes do for you when you install them in homes, industrial, commercial and public buildings.
With Twindow, fuel savings of 25% are not uncommon. And as for convenience . . . Twindow rids you forever of the drudgery associated with storm sash. With Twindow you can forget about windows 'fogging up'; water and ice won't drip from them to ruin your sills, floors and carpets. Dirt and dust cannot filter in because Twindow consists of two or more panes of glass with *hermetically* sealed air between. A solid stainless steel frame protects the panes against chipping and cracking . . . your assurance that the hermetic seal *stays* sealed!
Hobbs standard size Twindow units are ready for immediate installation. Contact your local Hobbs branch for complete information or write direct to Hobbs Glass Limited, London, Canada.

TWINDOW
- Reduces heating costs
- Permits use of larger windows
- Virtually prevents condensation
- Minimizes downdrafts near windows
- Installs as simply as a single pane of glass
- Requires cleaning on only two surfaces
Look to GLASS for better living — come to HOBBS for glass!
HOBBS GLASS, PAINT

When Twindow is used for industrial buildings, heating and air-conditioning costs go down! Better control of humidities and temperatures is obtained; maintenance simplified, employee efficiency stepped up. Investigate!

In schools, Twindow gives students the daylight and comfort they need indoors. Even in winter, students are warm right beside Twindow insulating window panes. Twindow means large windows without excessive heat loss!